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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of the Peace Convention.

Adoption of the Modified Guthrie Plan of Adjustment.

The Position of the New York Commissioners.

A Conservative Select Committee of the Senate on the Guthrie Plan.

Action of the House on the Report of the Committee on the Crisis.

The Report of the Committee Partially Adopted.

The Conservative Attitude of the Incoming Administration.

SPECULATIONS RESPECTING THE NEW CABINET.

THE TONE OF MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL, &c., &c., &c.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ADOPTION OF THE MODIFIED GUTHRIE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The plan adopted by the Peace Congress this day at noon is exactly the modified plan embraced in my despatch last night. The first article is substantially the Franklin proposition relative to the Territories. The vote on that was nine yeas to eight nays, Virginia and North Carolina voting yea and Missouri declining to vote. The other articles were adopted by a vote of sixteen to five.

Two copies of the plan were immediately to be engrossed, and duly certified to by the officers of the Convention, and Dr. Puleston, one of the Secretaries of the Peace Congress, was instructed to present one to the President of the Senate and the other to the Speaker of the House, which that gentleman proceeded at once to do, concluding that duty at two o'clock this afternoon.

There is great rejoicing in the city over the fact that they have agreed to something, but almost everybody outside of the Peace Congress is puzzled, up to the hour of writing, three o'clock, to know precisely what the details of the proposed plan of adjustment agreed to are. It is likely they will not know until the HERALD reaches here this evening.

What the two Houses of Congress will do, in response to the Peace Congress, remains to be seen.

David Dudley Field, of New York, is held responsible by the republicans for allowing the first article of the compromise proposition to pass the Peace Congress. It [illegible] this way. The total number of votes cast was seventeen, four States—New York, Kansas, Indiana and Missouri—not voting. The vote stood nine yeas to eight nays. Had New York voted, the article would not have been adopted. The reason that State did not vote was because the full delegation stood one majority against the article.

Mr. Field absented himself to attend to a case in the Supreme Court. During his absence the delegation was called upon to vote, and being a tie, did not vote, hence the article was adopted.

The action of David Dudley Field took everybody by surprise. He has been one of the most persistent enemies of the adjustment, and, with Governor Chase, has led the radical forces. When the State of New York was called to vote on the propositions which were adopted, it was discovered that Mr. Field was not in. The delegation stood seven and six, Mr. Field giving the casting vote. New York was consequently a tie, and her vote was not counted against the proposition.

There has been and still is some hard swearing among the radicals. They denounce Field in unmeasured terms. He was evidently afraid to meet the responsibility.

The change of the Illinois delegation is regarded as very significant. They did this after a conference with the President elect.

The republicans generally are indignant, but Mr. Greeley says it was a one-horse Congress, and anything they did was of no consequence.

Ex-President Tyler communicated the proposition to the Speaker of the House, but that body has not yet been officially informed of its contents.

The Peace Congress adjourned sine die.

Some of the Commissioners say that if their conference has been productive of no other good, it has produced the most friendly feelings among them.

Annexed is the

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT ADOPTED BY THE PEACE CONGRESS.

SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts according to the course of the common law. When any Territory, north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from the States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the constitution, nor any amendment thereto, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right, during transportation by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, but not for sale or traffic, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited, and the right of transit through any State or Territory against its dissent is prohibited.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

SEC. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitives from labor, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The Senate Committee, composed of the following Senators—Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Seward, Thomson and Trumbull—to whom are referred the propositions passed by the Peace Conference, are in session to-night, preparing the bill for the submission of the resolution for adoption by the people. The indications are that they cannot pass by a two-thirds vote. Both extremes will oppose them in the Senate. They may be submitted by Mr. Bigler's plan.

The Senate shows a disposition to consider the Peace Congress proposition, but the House have not yet done so, being absorbed in complications of their own. It will be observed that one of Mr. Adams' propositions could not command the votes of one-third of the House.

THE FORCE BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

Mr. Stanton's Force bill is the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock. Whenever it comes up Mr. John Cochrane has the floor, and is prepared with a strong argument against its constitutionality.

Neither it nor Mr. Bingham's bill for the collection of the revenue can pass. Should either pass it will surely be vetoed by the President. If the republicans want to coerce the South, they must, therefore, call an extra session of Congress.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF GEN. TWIGGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

There is a report afloat to-day that the War Department has intelligence from Gen. Houston to the effect that a difficulty arose between one of his aids and Gen. Twiggs, in which the latter was shot. Secretary Holt informs me that he has received no intelligence from Gen. Houston, and that the report is untrue.

THE CASE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the case of the fugitive slave Anderson. The Senate went into executive session upon this correspondence, and ordered it to be printed. The matter is regarded as of the highest importance, and may lead to difficulty between the two governments.

THE SEIZURE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

Private and later telegraphic advices from Texas state that the arsenal at San Antonio has been taken possession of by Texan troops, as well as some of the military posts in Northern Texas. The cannon, &c., at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville had been seized. There is nothing in the despatches received confirmatory of the report prevalent here to-day that General Twiggs had been shot by a soldier. This rumor has caused much solicitude and excitement. Partial returns show that in Galveston, Harris and Austin counties the vote for secession is 1,340, and against it 130.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The majority of the Select Committee of Five—Messrs. Howard, of Michigan, Dawes, of Massachusetts, and John H. Reynolds, of New York—made a report to the House, through the last named gentleman, relative to the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners, who had for the object of their mission hither a demand on the government for the delivery of Fort Sumter to the authorities of that State.

The Committee say, considering the position assumed by the President in his annual message in respect to the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and the total absence of power on the part of the Executive to recognize the validity of any such attempt, they cannot but regard the mission itself, as well as the manner in which it has been treated by the President, as among the most remarkable events of the extraordinary times in which we live.

Under a full conviction that there is not the slightest encouragement to secession, the committee cannot perceive on what principle the President has assumed to entertain or hold an official communication of the character disclosed with the representatives of South Carolina, for it seems to the committee obvious enough that, under the principle announced in the annual message, the gentlemen of the commission, acting under the sanction of a disloyal State, could be regarded in no other light than as engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the government; and being so regarded it would appear to have been the plain duty of the Executive to enforce the laws against any individuals, however eminent and respectable, known or suspected of complicity in any movement of a treasonable character.

The committee are not able to imagine any circumstances under which the President would have been justified in entertaining diplomatic intercourse with South Carolina in her present attitude to the general government, except upon the assumption that by the action of her authorities she had succeeded in establishing the position of an independent power, owing no duty whatever to the government of the United States.

The reception of such a communication by the President, under such circumstances, and according it the dignity of an official reply, involves to some extent a recognition of the assumed position of the rebellious State.

The committee are not prepared to give their sanction to any act of the Executive Department which in express terms, or by implication, may seem to place the responsible aiders and abettors of secession in any State of the Union in any other aspect than that of traitors to the constitution of the United States.

The committee say they are not able to resist the inference, that in the beginning of the revolutionary movements against the government there were relations of an extremely friendly character between those who contemplated rebellion and those whose duty it was to suppress it.

The minority report, made by John Cochrane, takes the ground, that by reference to the public messages of the President, so far from his having admitted the Commissioners from any seceded State to diplomatic intercourse, he explicitly refused to do so, and rigidly guarded against the presumption. He never received them otherwise than as distinguished citizens, and the only reason of the question being presented to Congress, as appears from the report, was this refusal of the President, and the reference of the whole question to that body. The correspondence shows that the Commissioners stated, in reference to this attitude of the President, that "they felt no special solicitude as to the character in which the President might recognize them."

The report says that in the whole course of the published correspondence it will be impossible to detect the most trifling deviation from the evident annunciation by the President in his message to Congress, at its opening, of his intention to defend the Union with the whole power of the government, and to conserve its rights with all constitutional vigor. The ardent aspirations of an uncalculating zeal have denounced as timidity these dictates of sobriety. Repulsive impotency has derided them, and the ungenerous impulses of political hostility have visited upon them the invectives of acrimonious controversy. But the sober sense of the public will inevitably prevail over these factitious stimulants of faction and discord, and ultimately will be recognized and acknowledged the precedent which palliates the shock of disunion by the preservation of peace, which preserves from desolation by barricading the paths of blood, and wins the occasion for conciliation, compromise and adjustment, by the counsels of moderation and peace.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND NEW GRANADA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The Department of State received despatches this morning from Central America, with dates to the 29th of January. Minister Dimitry was at Managua, assiduously engaged in settling the difficulties between the United States and Nicaragua.

Mr. McIntosh, special bearer of despatches from our Minister at Bogota, has arrived here, and this morning delivered his despatches to the government. Mr. Jones, our Minister, had arrived at Bogota on the 1st of January, encountering most serious difficulties on the route. The country generally was in a shocking condition. The revolution continues, and with increasing bitterness. Gen. Herran had been using his utmost efforts, but unsuccessfully, to bring the revolutionists to terms of peace. The government forces, under Orpina, have obtained several signal advantages over the rebels, as they call them. Gen. Mosquera was with his army, about five days march from Bogota. An engagement was shortly expected to take place. That battle, it is believed, will decide the matter, as the victor probably will carry everything his own way all over the country. Which party will be successful it is impossible to foresee. The government forces are more numerous than General Mosquera's, but Mosquera has got better officers.

Senor Hurtado has been appointed Commissioner on the part of New Granada, to investigate the claims with that republic under the convention of 1857. Hurtado will probably arrive by the next steamer.

The President has made no appointments of commissioners under this convention, neither has he in the case of Costa Rica. The statement, therefore, in the New York papers, that two names had been sent to the Senate, is without a shadow of foundation.

INTERESTING SCENES AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND WILLARD'S HOTEL.

FAREWELL INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMON COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

There was an interesting scene at the White House this afternoon, the occasion being the visit of the Mayor and municipal authorities of this city to President Buchanan, for the purpose of taking formal leave of him. The visitors were received with much cordiality by the retiring Executive, who seemed deeply impressed by the solemnity of the scene.

After a general introduction to the President of those present, Mayor Berret proceeded to address him as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—The joint resolution adopted by the vote of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington, and which I have the honor to present to you, so fully expresses the respect and regard which they entertain towards you, that it only remains for me to say, in behalf of my fellow citizens, and in which I cordially share, that in your retirement on Monday next, from the highest public station known to a republican form of government, you will carry to your native State and home the gratitude of this community for the many acts of social kindness received at your hands, and the deep interest you have ever taken to advance the city's material interests, theirs and my own best wishes for your health and happiness.

Mr. Buchanan replied as follows:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CORPORATION—I reciprocate with all my heart towards yourselves the kind wishes you have expressed for me when about to take leave of the city of Washington. But I must say a few words more. I came to this city, a member of the House of Representatives, in 1821. A period of nearly forty years has elapsed since that time, during which, without a single exception, I have been treated with the utmost kindness and respect by the citizens of Washington. Your fathers treated me in the same manner that you have done. Among all those who are now present I do not recognize a single individual whom I then knew; but good will toward me has descended from father to son, and I feel the greatest gratification in knowing and believing that I am so kindly appreciated by the citizens of Washington, as I think I deserve to be at least by them.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES AND MR. LINCOLN.

After leaving the Executive mansion, the entire party proceeded to Willard's Hotel, for the purpose of extending a formal welcome to the President elect. After a short delay, they were invited into the main parlor, occupied by Mr. Lincoln, when, after the expiration of a few minutes, the President elect entered the room, escorted by B. B. French and Lewis Clephane. The former introduced Mr. Lincoln to Mayor Berret, who addressed the President elect as follows:—

MR. LINCOLN—As the President elect under the constitution of the United States, you are soon to stand in the august presence of a great nation of freemen, and to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the highest public trust known to our form of government, and under circumstances menacing the peace and permanency of the republic, which have no parallel in the history of our country. It is our earnest wish that you may be able, as we have no doubt you will, to perform those duties in such a manner as shall reflect honor upon yourself, restore peace and harmony to our now distracted country, and at last bring the old ship of state into the harbor of safety and prosperity, thereby deservedly securing the plaudits of a whole world. I avail myself of this occasion to say, that the citizens of Washington, true to the instincts of constitutional liberty, will ever be found faithful to all the obligations of patriotism; and as their chief magistrate, and in accordance with the honored usage, I bid you welcome to the seat of government.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:—

MR. MAYOR—I thank you, and through you the municipal authorities of this city, by whom you are accompanied for this welcome; and as it is the first time in my life, since the present phase of politics has presented itself in this country, that I have said anything publicly within a region of country where the institution of slavery exists, I will take this occasion to say, that I think very much of the ill feeling that has existed and still exists between the people of the section from whence I came and the people here, is owing to a misunderstanding between each other which unhappily prevails. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to assure you, Mr. Mayor, and all the gentlemen present, that I have not now, and never have had, any other than as kindly feelings towards you as to the people of my own section. I have not now, and never have had, any disposition to treat you in any respect otherwise than as my own neighbors. I have not now any purpose to withold from you any of the benefits of the constitution, under any circumstances, that I would not feel myself constrained to withhold from my own neighbors; and I hope, in a word, when we shall become better acquainted—and I say it with great confidence—we shall like each other the more. Again I thank you for the kindness of this reception.

The Mayor and members of the City Council were then severally introduced to Mr. Lincoln, and soon afterwards withdrew.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

The Commissioners from the Southern confederacy are expected to arrive here before the close of the week. They are accredited to the incoming administration, and pending their efforts to negotiate, nothing will be done calculated to disturb the public peace.

Hon. Porcher Miles will probably go to Russia from the Confederated States.

THE HORSE TAMER'S EXHIBITION.

Rarey's first entertainment this evening is attended by a brilliant and fashionable audience. Members of the Cabinets of the present and incoming administrations, Foreign Ministers, Senators and representatives are present. The building selected for the occasion holds three thousand. It is full to repletion.

A SOLDIER SHOT.

One of the soldiers stationed on Capitol Hill killed his sergeant this afternoon by shooting him through the heart—the latter having been the cause of punishment to the former for misconduct.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate was more than an hour in executive session to-day on the army appointments, but not liking the manner of making them, they were directed to be returned to the President.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

MEMORIALS ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (opp.) of Ky., presented a number of petitions for the preservation of the Union.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., and WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions against compromise.

Mr. TEN EYCK, (rep.) of N. J., presented petitions of citizens of New Jersey for the preservation of the Union, asking amendments to the constitution to prevent the secession of any States, excepting South Carolina, which shall be allowed to go as often as she chooses.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of all laws for the carrying of the mails on Sunday; also one for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. BIGLER, (opp.) of Pa., presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and others in favor of the border States resolutions.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Several private bills were passed.

THE CRITTENDEN ADJUSTMENT.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., moved to postpone the Army bill and take up the Crittenden resolutions. He said he did so because a certain Convention had met in this capital, at the call of Virginia, and it was evident were not to agree on anything. He believed there were certain republicans in the Convention who tried to prevent any agreement. He believed that certain States had sent Commissioners to the Convention to prevent anything being done, and instead of trying to save the country from ruin, were absolutely engaged in preventing the Convention doing anything. He had letters read from the Detroit *Free Press*, which had been written by the Senators from Michigan to the Governor of the State. Mr. Powell said it was evident that certain gentlemen went to the Convention especially to prevent compromise. He thought it was better not wait for the Convention, but had better proceed to the consideration of the measures of his colleague rather than vote money to raise an army to be used to make war.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said he would answer the Senator another day. The people of the country are opposed to all compromises. They were ready to stand by the constitution as it is, and to stand by it in blood if necessary.

The motion was disagreed to, yeas 16, nays 27.

THE PATENT BILL.

Mr. BIGLER made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SIMMONS, (rep.) of R. I., reported from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, recommending concurrence with the House amendment striking out the duty on tea and coffee.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

THE ARMY BILL

was taken up.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., offered an amendment that no officer of the army, except the Lieutenant General, shall receive pay or emolument to exceed $5,000 per annum.

Mr. POWELL moved to include the Lieutenant General also.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (opp.) of Ky., opposed the original amendment, and thought it better to leave things as they were arranged by those who were before us.

Mr. HALE said he only wished the Senator had been governed by such considerations in regard to the constitution, and had not proposed patching it up by amendments.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Penn., said in times like these we should not vote to reduce the salary of any man who stood by the flag of the country.

Mr. Powell's amendment was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 31. Messrs. Bright, Green, Hunter, Johnson, Johnson of Ark., Lane, Latham, Powell, Sebastian and Trumbull voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Hale's amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 25.

After further consideration the bill was passed.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that he had received a communication from ex President Tyler, President of the Convention recently held in this city, that the Convention had approved what was enclosed, and asked Congress to submit the same to the Legislatures of the States.

The CLERK read the proposition agreed upon by the Convention, which is a modified plan of what was offered by Mr. Guthrie in the Convention.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that it be printed and referred to a select committee, with instructions to report to-morrow at one o'clock.

Agreed to, with a special vote on the portion in regard to instructions, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Foster, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Green, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—21.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (opp.) of N. C., said, though he was utterly opposed to the propositions, still he was willing to give it the direction its friends wished, and so voted aye.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., changed his vote. He said he thought it unnecessary to waste time, but he yielded to the judgment of his political associates.

Mr. MASON, (opp.) of Va., moved an executive session; but the ayes and noes being called on the motion, he moved, according to the rule of the Senate, that the galleries be cleared.

The PRESIDENT directed the galleries to be cleared, which was done.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

THE INDIAN BONDS ROBBERY.

Mr. MORRIS, (opp.) of Ill., offered a resolution that the Select Committee on the Abstracted Bonds be and are hereby invested with full power to examine witnesses as to whether William H. Russell, or any person for him, has, directly or indirectly, paid money to any officer of the United States, or any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowances from the government, or to assist him in the transaction of business with the same.

Mr. BURNETT, (opp.) of Ky., suggested an amendment that any person charged shall be so notified and have a right to examine witnesses. The proceedings should not be inquisitorial.

Mr. MORRIS said there had been no inquisition, and he would have no objection to the amendment if time could be allowed for such a course as that suggested.

The resolution was adopted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Conference Committee, reported that the Senate had receded from the clause in the Tariff bill imposing a tax on tea and coffee.

THE REPORT OF THE CRISIS COMMITTEE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

The first joint resolution voted on was the substitute of Messrs. Burch and Stout, recommending to the several States of the Union that they, through their respective Legislatures, request Congress to call a convention of all the States, in accordance with the fifth article of the constitution, for the purpose of amending the constitution in such manner and with regard to such subjects as will more adequately respond to the wants and afford more sufficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of the government, and of the people composing the same.

While the roll was being called Mr. CARTER, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would vote for the proposition if it had come from a slave state.

Mr. SEDGWICK, (rep.) of N. Y., believed that the Convention would result in the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. He voted "aye."

Mr. MALLORY, (opp.) of Ky., voted "aye" for an entirely different reason, believing that the Convention would result in healing the wounds of the nation.

Mr. MARTIN, (opp.) of Va., voted "no," believing that the pending proposition would retard a vote on the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. ENGLISH, (opp.) of Ind., said that if there was no better plan to adjust the difficulties, he would vote for a National Convention.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (opp.) of N. Y., expressed himself in favor of a Convention fresh from the people.

Mr. FLORENCE, (opp.) of Pa., was opposed to ultra fanatical abolitionism, and believing the Crittenden proposition was sufficient for the purposes of peace, voted "no."

The substitute was rejected—74 against 109.

Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and it was objected that strangers on the floor tended to increase the disorder.

The SPEAKER made repeated efforts to restore quiet.

The first proposition of the committee was announced, with the pending amendments. It was a joint resolution declaratory of the duty to recognize all constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the States as will secure these objects, &c.

Mr. KILGORE, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay the pending proposition, together with the pending amendments, viz: the Crittenden and Kellogg amendments, on the table.

Decided in the negative.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Beale, Buffington, Carey, Eliot, Farnsworth, Grow, Kilgore, Potter, Sedgwick, Somes, Waldron, Washburn, of Wis., Windham—14. Nays—175.

The question was announced to be on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, as follows:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said constitution when ratified by conventions of three fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE 13. That in all the territory now held by the United States, situate north of latitude thirty six degrees and thirty minutes, involuntary servitude, except in the punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under a Territorial government. That in all the territory now held south of said line, neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the emigration to said Territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union, when that relation exists by virtue of any law or usage of such State, while it shall remain in a Territorial condition; and when any Territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

ARTICLE 14. That nothing in the constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be so construed as to authorize any department of the government to, in any manner, interfere with the relation of persons held to service in any State where that relation exists, nor in any manner to establish or sustain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws or constitution of such State. And that this article shall not be altered or amended without the consent of every State in the Union.

ARTICLE 15. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution shall be taken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom, to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

ARTICLE 16. The migration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude into any State, Territory, or place within the United States, from any place or country beyond the limits of the United States or Territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

The SPEAKER said, in response to numbers of questions, that if Mr. Kellogg's proposition was agreed to it would supersede a vote on the Crittenden proposition, to which it was a substitute.

Mr. KELLOGG informally sought to withdraw his resolution for the present.

Numerous points of order were raised in this connection.

Mr. Kellogg's proposition was rejected—33 against 158.

Several gentlemen explained as a reason why they voted against it, they wanted an opportunity to vote on Mr. Crittenden's proposition as offered by Mr. Clemens.

The House proceeded to vote on the latter, and it was rejected—80 against 113—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Davis of Ind., Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jenkins, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of N. C., Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Va., Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Morris of Ill., Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Riggs, Robinson of Ill., Rust, Sickles, Simms, Smith of Va., Smith of N. C., Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Stokes, Stout, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Md., Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Hindman, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Mich., Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pa., Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff—113.

The question recurred on the first resolution in the series reported from the committee above referred to.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table.

Disagreed to—60 against 124.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, (opp.) of Ill., asked that the communication on the Speaker's table, from the President of the Peace Conference, be taken up.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., and Mr. VANDEVER, (rep.) of Iowa, objected.

Mr. BRANCH, (opp.) of N. C., ineffectually sought to strike out the resolution that it is the duty of the federal government to enforce the federal laws, protect the federal property, and preserve the union of these States.

Mr. BRANCH, (opp.) of Tenn., said he was for enforcing the laws, but it would be imprudent and dangerous to liberty to do so against the seceding States.

The resolutions were adopted, 136 against 53, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible]

The resolutions of the committee are as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

[illegible]

The House then took up the joint resolution reported by the committee, which is as follows:—

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring; That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, viz:—

ARTICLE 12. No amendment of this constitution having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Mr. CORWIN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to strike out article twelve, and insert in its stead as follows:—

That no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State.

Mr. HICKMAN, (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived—67 against 122.

The joint resolution, as amended at the instance of Mr. Corwin, was rejected—120 against 71—it not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote. The following is the vote in detail:—

YEAS—[illegible]

NAYS—[illegible]

Mr. KILGORE, (rep.) of Ind., moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN moved to adjourn till Friday.

Not carried.

Much confusion existed throughout the proceeding.

Mr. PHELPS, (opp.) of Mo., wished to know whether the republicans were filibustering to defeat the passage of the Appropriation bill.

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN made an unsuccessful appeal to proceed to the consideration of the Appropriation bills, stating that those for the Army, Post Office and for the payment of the Civil and Indian Department expenses are yet to be acted upon.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

REJOICINGS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1861.

The news of the result of the deliberations of the Peace Convention at Washington creates much excitement here. Despatches have been received from Erastus Corning and Thurlow Weed announcing the result, and saying that a general feeling of joy and satisfaction exists in Washington.

GEORGIA.

MORE DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The Savannah *News* announces that 4,000 bales of gunny bagging have been shipped from Calcutta for Savannah direct. The bagging will arrive in full time for the coming crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

MORE ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

Twenty cases of Minie rifles and ten cases of Colt's revolvers, which are intended for the republic of Mississippi, reached Lynchburg, Virginia, Friday week. They were immediately forwarded to Jackson, Mississippi, their ultimate destination.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SENATOR DOUGLAS AND MR. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The appearance of Judge Douglas early last evening in close conversation with the confidential friends and advisers of Mr. Lincoln, in the parlors of the latter at Willard's, created quite a sensation, especially as it is an unusual thing for him to leave his residence to go into town in the evening. It appears that the fact had been communicated to the Judge that the Peace Congress had not only failed to agree upon any article of adjustment, but was likely to adjourn without accomplishing anything. This alarmed him so much that he resolved, first, to go to Willard's and ascertain the exact state of the case; and secondly, if he found the report was true, to lay aside his political feelings, for the time at least, and, as a man and citizen of a common country, go at once to Mr. Lincoln and appeal to him also to yield up something for the sake of peace to the country and the salvation of the Union.

Mr. Douglas found that the Convention was truly on the eve of dissolving without agreeing upon anything. He sought Judge Davis, the confidential friend of Mr. Lincoln; but Davis was absent with Mr. Weed, and could not be found. Mr. Douglas then communicated his desire to see Mr. Lincoln to another friend of the latter, who conducted the Judge to Mr. Lincoln's parlor. Mr. Lincoln was receiving the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation. Consequently Mr. Douglas withdrew until the interview ceased, when Mr. Lincoln sent a message for Mr. Douglas. The latter informed Mr. Lincoln that he had sought this interview at the risk of being misunderstood, but that the critical condition of the country required every friend of the Union to lay aside all partisan feelings and personal delicacy. He had just learned that there was imminent danger that the Peace Conference would dissolve without agreeing upon any basis of adjustment. In that event he apprehended that the border States might resolve promptly to secede from the Union, before any plan could be matured for referring the matters in dispute to the people of the several States. A fearful responsibility would rest upon the President elect if the Union were dissolved under his administration, unless he did everything in his power to save the country from such a catastrophe; that Mr. L. alone could now save it. He implored him to speak to his friends in the Conference, and save the country. Mr. Douglas did not desire Mr. L. to explain his views then to him, but to speak promptly and unequivocally to his own friends. Twenty-four hours more and it might be too late. He reminded Mr. L. that he had children as well as Mr. D., and implored him in God's name to act the patriot and to save to our children a country to live in. Mr. D. said to Mr. L. that he was now, as heretofore, his political opponent, and expected to oppose the political measures of his administration, but assured him that no partisan advantage should be taken or political capital manufactured out of an act of patriotism which would preserve the Union of those States. Mr. D. added that he had now performed his duty, and asked Mr. L. to perform his. Mr. L. listened respectfully and kindly, and assured Mr. Douglas that his mind was engrossed with the great theme which they had been discussing, and expressed his gratification at the interview. Shortly after this interview he held a conference with his friends, and, it is said, the appeal of Judge Douglas was the subject under discussion. What the result will be does not appear as late as to-day noon.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The developements of to-day plainly show the drift of the incoming administration. The result of the deliberations of the Peace Conference was brought about by no other influence than that of the certainty of a conservative policy. The Illinois delegation voted under the direct instructions of Mr. Lincoln. The rejoicing of the conservative elements at the prospect of a peaceable adjustment is only equal in intensity to the mortification of the radical republicans. Some of the latter are giving vent to their feelings in loud denunciations, and threaten to give their faithless choice for the Presidency the slip. Others find consolation in the idea that the establishment of the cotton confederacy renders a peaceable solution of the present troubles impossible, and that in case of war the new administration will have to fall back for their main support upon themselves, who claim to have the sympathies of the republican masses.

Despatches to-day from Montgomery state that pacific propositions have been unofficially communicated to the authorities touching the forts and collection of the revenue, &c., indicating a peaceful disposition on the part of the incoming administration which the Confederate States will reciprocate by abstaining from all acts likely to lead to collision. No danger need be apprehended of hostilities until the matter has been first made the subject of negotiation at Washington.

All the signs are that Mr. Lincoln has been powerfully impressed by the dead set made on him by Mr. Douglas, Governor Hicks, Mr. John Bell, Mr. Rives and others.

THE POSITION OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward's position as Premier was never endangered. All talk to that effect is absurd.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The time of the President elect during the last forty-eight hours has been principally occupied by consultations bearing upon the construction of the Cabinet. Owing to his constant interviews with distinguished representatives of all sections of the country, he could but devote the labor of one hour last night and this morning upon the message. He informed a friend this morning that it would probably not be completed until next Sunday, and not be in type before Monday morning. The conservative influences with which he is now all but exclusively surrounded, render modifications of the original Springfield draft certain. But the best authorities on the subject still insist that, although the general tone of the inaugural will be conciliatory, no particular plan of adjustment will receive his direct endorsement.

One of his habitual Illinois advisers concedes that he will express himself very much after the fashion of Mr. Seward's speeches during the present winter, and that although reference will be made to the desirability of a national convention, the main issue will be avoided, under the plea that the remedy for the present difficulties should be found by the legislative and not by the executive branch of the federal government.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The deliberations in regard to the Cabinet are not yet brought to a conclusion, and a definite assignment of the Postmaster Generalship, and the War and Navy departments, is not likely to be made before the end of the week. I feel authorized in stating, however, that in addition to Mr. Bates, Mr. Seward and Mr. Cameron, the appointment of Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, to the Interior Department, is a certainty.

As to the remaining positions, the prospect now is that Mr. Welles, of Connecticut, will be Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, Secretary of War, and either Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, or Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Henry Winter Davis is likewise mentioned in connection with the War Department, but without any foundation in facts.

Schuyler Colfax and friends are still active, but might as well retire from the field.

The many Californians now here still cling to the vain hope of seeing the Pacific coast represented in the Cabinet. It being positively known that Colonel Fremont declines all Executive favors, they are about attempting a demonstration for the benefit of a new man, who is expected here to-night.

Some otherwise well informed parties are asserting at Willard's to-night, that the result of the Peace Conference will bring about a change of programme, according to which John Bell will be Secretary of War.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE CAMERON AND CHASE MEN.

Another protest was sent to President Lincoln this morning, from four Pennsylvanians and a large number of Western politicians, against the appointment of Mr. Cameron to a place in the Cabinet, and insisting that Chase shall be appointed. The fight which has been going on to-day between the friends of Chase and Cameron is most terrific. Greeley is furious. This morning he told a member of Congress that Mr. Lincoln had sold out to Seward and the New York brokers.

ATTEMPTING TO OFFICE SEEKERS.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, is already recognized as a power behind the throne, and is almost as much sought after as Mr. Lincoln himself. His spirit-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—6 P. M.

The money market is active, in consequence of the payments on account of the new loan. The receipts to-day at the Sub-Treasury were $1,289,446. In paper very little is doing: the rate of call loans was six per cent.

Foreign exchange closed rather flat—rates being 105¾ a 106 for bankers', and 104½ a 105½ for mercantile bills. Francs moved at 5.35 a 37½.

The stock market was irregular this morning, some securities being higher, while others were lower. United States stocks of all kinds were better. The new loan sold at 103⅜, and twelve per cent Treasury notes at 3¼ premium. State stocks were also better. New York Central was steady; Erie, Hudson, Harlem and Toledo were all ⅜ a ½ better. On the other hand, Illinois Central fell off ½, Reading 1, and the Western railroad shares generally were rather lower than yesterday. After the board the market was at first dull, but afterwards stiffened up under the effect of better advices from Washington. In the afternoon a general advance took place, and stocks jumped up without any exertion. The business done at the second board was quite large, and at the close the market left off firm. The following were the last quotations of the day:—United States 5's (1874), 86½ a 87; Virginia State 6's, 77¾ a 78; Tennessees, 76 a ⅛; Missouri State 6's, 67⅞ a 68; Canton, 14 a 15; Cumberland Coal preferred, 7; Pacific Mail Steamship, 87¼ a ½; New York Central, 79¼ a ⅜; Erie, 34⅞ a 35; Hudson River, 46⅛ a ¼; Harlem, 16⅛ a ⅜; do. preferred, 41¾ a 42; Reading, 46¾ a ¾; Michigan Central, 59½ a 60; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 15 a ¼; do. guaranteed, 32¾ a 33; Panama, 116; Illinois Central, 84 a ½; Galena and Chicago, 73¼ a ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 36¾ a 37; Chicago and Rock Island, 60½ a ¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 72¼ a 74.

The Illinois Legislature adjourned without day on Friday. On the preceding evening the committee of the Senate who had been directed to count the money in the treasury and see if any of the funds thereof had been improperly used reported that they had counted the money and found it all right, and the conduct and case of the present treasurer (Mr. Butler), since he came into office, in every way correct and proper. They, however, intimate that the funds were improperly used by the preceding treasurer, but have not time to go into full investigation. With regard to the amendment to the banking law passed at the last session, a leading Chicago banker writes us:—

The prevailing opinion among our bankers in Chicago and merchants is that the recent amendments of the Bank law by our Legislature will not work a speedy improvement of our State currency, or reduce the rate of exchange on the East. The act is supposed to contain some wholesome restraints upon banks that may be hereafter established, if any there should be, while banks already organized are in no way restricted in the immunities hitherto enjoyed. So far as affecting this latter class, the amended law is supposed to work upon the "deer and calf" principle—bit or miss, as their interest may require. It is very evident the action of our Legislature was greatly influenced by the interest, if not the "arguments," of the bankers—I mean the owners of our State currency who are not in sympathy with the legitimate bankers of the country.

The State Auditor of Illinois has been officially notified by the Bank Commissioners that the following banks have failed to make good their securities under the late call, the limitation of which expired on the 20th inst., and they have accordingly been placed in liquidation:—

Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Aurora, State Bank, American Exchange Bank, National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Southern Bank of Illinois, at Grayville; Bank of Chester, Bank of Pike County, Bank of Quincy, Grand Prairie Bank, Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Railroad Bank, Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, Citizens' Bank, Morgan County Bank.

Holders of coupons of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company's mortgage bonds will find an advertisement that will interest them in another column.

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861.

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged and sales were light at 5¼c. a 5⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was without animation, and prices were less buoyant, while quotations were without change. The transactions footed up about 8,000 a 9,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 20 a 5 25
Extra State, good to choice	5 30 a 5 45
Superfine Western	5 20 a 5 25
Common to choice Western extra	5 37½ a 7 20
Mixed to straight Southern	5 45 a 5 80
Straight to good extra do.	5 85 a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25 a 8 25
Rye flour	3 30 a 4 40
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00 a 3 40

—Canadian flour was dull, and sales confined to 300 bbls., at $5 20 a $7 25 for extra brands. Southern flour was plenty and less buoyant. The sales embraced about 1,700 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was quiet but steady. Corn meal was inactive, with small sales at the above quotations. Wheat—The market was heavy, and prices favored purchasers. The sales embraced about 35,000 bushels at $1 54 for choice Canada white, $1 34 for red Western (a small lot), $1 32 a $1 33 for red Jersey, $1 24 for Milwaukee club, $1 20 a $1 21 (reported) for Chicago spring. Rye was quiet, with a small sale of 600 bushels at 68c. Corn was in good supply and lower, with sales of 55,000 bushels at 60c. a 63c. for new Western mixed, at railroad depot and delivered; 66c. a 67c. for old do., in store; 65c. a 68c. for do. delivered; 65c. for new dry Southern, and 75c. for good white Southern. Barley was in fair demand, with sales of 9,000 bushels Lake shore at 80c. in store, and 7,800 bushels Canada at 74½c. a 80c. Barley malt was steady, with sales of 1,000 bushels at 88c., cash. Oats were firm, with sales of Western and Canadian at 35c. a 35½c., and 36c. a 36½c. for State.

COFFEE.—The market was quiet and sales limited, while holders were firm. Small lots of Maracaibo were sold at about 14c.

COTTON.—The market, owing to advices from New Orleans giving account of some diminution in receipts, was firmer and more active. The sales footed up about 3,000 bales, including 1,200 bales in transit. Prices closed on the basis of 11¾c. for middling uplands on the wharf, and at 12c. for store.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool 200 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d., and about 1,600 bales of cotton, chiefly at ½d. for compressed, and 11-32d. for uncompressed; wheat was at 12½d. a 13d. in bulk and bags. 200 boxes bacon at 40s. To London 2,000 bbls. oil cake at 45s., 700 tierces beef at 5s., 160 boxes bacon at 40s., and 75 bbls. starch, about the size of flour barrels, at 3s. a 3s. 3d., 1,200 bushels wheat in ships' bags at 14d.

FRUIT.—The market was firmer, and the principal holders had withdrawn supplies from market. We quote M. R.'s at $165 a $170.

HOPS were steady, with sales in lots for domestic use, at 25c. a 32c.; old were quiet and nominal.

HAY was steady, with sales for shipment at 90c., and for city use at 95c. a $1.

IRON.—Scotch pig was firmly held, with sales at $21 a $21 50, six months.

MOLASSES.—The sales embraced 20 bbls. New Orleans at 25c., and 150 hhds. Cardenas at 18c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market was steady and the sales moderate: sales of 800 a 900 bbls. No. 2 common rosin were made at $1 45. Spirits were quiet at 37c. a 38c. in shipping order and in New York barrels. Crude turpentine was held with firmness, while sales were limited.

OILS.—City linseed was firm at 51c. a 52c., while sales were moderate. The following statement from the *Whalemen's Shipping List* gives the movements in the New Bedford market for the week ending the 25th inst.:—The market for sperm has manifested more activity since our last, the demand being both for export and home use. The transactions for the week include sales of parcels amounting to 1,800 bbls. We quote 1,200 bbls. for export and 600 do. to the trade, all at $1 45 per gallon, at which price buyers are willing to operate. The market closes with further inquiry. There is some inquiry for whale: sales embrace 200 bbls. at 50c. per gallon, and 600 do. at prices not transpired. In Warren sales of 400 bbls. South Sea on private terms. Sales of whalebone for the week, 8,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 68c., and 3,000 lbs. Northwest at 70c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was without change of moment in prices, while the sales embraced about 1,200 bbls. at $17 25 for mess, and prime at $12 50 a $12 75. Beef was in fair demand, with sales of 500 bbls. at $5 50 a $6 37½ for country mess, $8 75 a $9 75 for repacked mess, and prime at $10 a $11. Prime mess was quiet at $15 a $16. Beef hams were firm at $14 a $15. Bacon was dull, with small sales of long boneless city at 9¼c. Lard was steady and in fair request, with sales of 400 bbls. and tierces at 9¾c. a 10¼c. Cut meats were steady, with sales of 400 a 500 bbls. at 6¼c. a 6½c. for shoulders, and 8½c. a 8¾c. for hams. Butter was steady at 17c. a 18c. for fair to good quality. Cheese was in moderate demand and prices unchanged.

RICE was steady, with sales of 60 casks at 4c., and 300 do. at 3½c. a 4¼c.

SUGARS.—The market was firm, with a good demand, and about ⅛c. per lb. higher. The sales embraced about 1,000 hhds., part at 5c. a 5¼c.; 20 boxes at 6¼c., and 212 hhds. melado at p. t.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 600 bbls. were made at 19c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts by all the avenues during the week past have been lighter than usual, and the number of cattle offered for sale at the various yards was accordingly small, while at Allerton's the falling off was more apparent, and exerted more influence on the market than at any other place. The brokers and drovers, therefore, had a lively time, and were enabled to dispose of their offerings freely, at satisfactorily remunerative prices, much to the regret of the second and third rate butchers, who are always on the *qui vive* for cheap cattle, of which they have had a good supply all through the winter months. The bulk of the offerings in the yards to-day were good to fair, with a sprinkling of extras and fancy cattle, all of which were readily placed at high rates. Our range extends from 6½c. to 9c. a 9½c. and 10c., and includes all kinds, from inferior distillery stock to prime corn fed steers. A lot of "bobtails," which were offered some time since, but were too poor to sell and were taken to Long Island for fatting, were brought back this week to be forced on the market in the absence of better stock. The most favorable opportunity for this was embraced this week, for there has not been so buoyant a market for a long time. The demand was good all through the day, and the offerings were nearly all disposed of considerably before the usual hour of closing. The total number offered at Allerton's was 2,665 head, and at all the yards, including Bergen Hill, 3,233 head, against 3,811 head last week.

The total receipts at the various yards for the week and last week were as follows:—

	At Allerton's.	Browning's.	Chamberlin's.	O'Brien's.	Bergen.
This week	2,665	58	28	24	448
Last week	3,811	60	31	32	519

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—

Quality.	Price.	Quality.	Price.
BEEF CATTLE.			
Extra, per cwt.	$9 50 a 10 00	Common	$7 00 a 8 00
First	9 00 a 9 50	Inferior	5 50 a 6 50
Ordinary	8 25 a 9 00		
COWS AND CALVES.			
First, per hd.	$55 00 a 60 00	Common	$30 00 a 35 00
Ordinary	40 00 a 50 00	Inferior	25 00 a 30 00
VEAL CALVES.			
First, per lb.	6½c. a 7½c.	Common	4c. a 5c.
Ordinary	5½c. a 6c.	Inferior	3½c. a 4c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.			
Extra, per hd.	$7 50 a 9 00	Common	$4 00 a 4 50
Prime	6 00 a 7 50	Inferior	3 50 a 4 00
Ordinary	4 50 a 5 50		
SWINE.			
Corn fed, per lb.	5½c. a 5¾c.	Still fed	5⅛c. a 6c.

MILCH COWS.

The market is quiet, with a light demand for all kinds at our quotations above. Choice blooded cows are wanted and command full prices.

The receipts at the various yards for the week and last week are as follows:—

	Allerton's.	Browning's.	Chamberlin's.	O'Brien's.
This week	29	8	16	31
Last week	43	8	18	29

VEAL CALVES.

With moderate receipts, and a fair demand for good to prime offerings, holders are enabled to obtain full prices for all kinds. The arrival of choice veals, such as command 7½c. per lb., have been very light for sometime past, and only a very few realize over 7c. We resume our previous quotations, however, as there are occasional sales at 7½c. The receipts at the various yards for the week and last week are as follows:—

	Allerton's.	Browning's.	Chamberlin's.	O'Brien's.
This week	527	13	18	29
Last week	370	17	21	43

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts have been very moderate, and with a tolerably active demand prices have advanced about fifty cents per head. The range is much the same, but a larger proportion sold at our higher rates than last week, while very few sold at the inside prices. It will be seen by reference to the rates at Chamberlin's, below, that the entire offerings brought very full prices, varying from $3 50 a $9 12½:—

No.	Per Head.	Value.
37	$4 75	$113 25
7	9 12½	63 88
85	6 00	510 00
80	6 00	480 00
188	4 18	785 84
124	4 25	527 00
79	4 27	315 23
88	4 37	384 56
129	4 37	563 73
100—6 cents per lb., or	7 60	760 00
170	3 60	610 00
168	4 25	714 00
171	3 75	663 75

The receipts at the various yards for the week and last week were as follows:—

	Allerton's.	Browning's.	Chamberlin's.	O'Brien's.
This week	262	2,276	1,611	1,256
Last week	621	3,240	2,433	1,634

SWINE

Are in moderate supply and a shade firmer, with sales at 5¼c. a 6c., including all kinds.

RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for the week, last week, since January 1, and same time last year, are as follows:—

Yards.	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & L.	Swine.
Allerton's	2,665	29	527	262	4,710
Browning's	58	8	13	2,276	—
Chamberlin's	38	16	18	1,611	—
O'Brien's	24	31	29	1,256	—
Bergen	448	—	—	—	—
Total	3,233	84	587	5,425	4,710
Last week	3,811	97	460	8,038	7,016
Total for Feb.	14,800	377	1,787	29,415	26,390
Total for Jan.	19,832	469	1,809	35,800	60,822
Total	34,632	846	3,596	65,215	87,212
February, 1860	15,705	547	1,775	27,089	13,756
January, 1860	18,059	479	1,948	42,316	25,742
Total	33,764	1,026	3,723	69,405	39,498

RECEIPTS BY NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Cattle	710	Sheep	1,000
Hogs	993	Horses	20

Sales of Real Estate.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.—Estate of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased.

1 lot on 105th st., near 5th av., size lot 25x100.11	$1,050
1 do. adjoining, do. do.	1,075
2 do. do. do. do.	1,550
2 do. do. do. do.	1,440
2 on 105th and 106th streets (one on each st.), each	750
2 do. adjoining, do. do.	1,410
2 do. do. do. do.	1,450
2 n. s. 104th st., near 5th ave	1,800
2 do. adjoining	1,750
2 do. do.	1,600
2 do. do.	1,420
2 do. do.	1,390
2 n. s. 105th st. (rear of above)	1,310
2 do. adjoining	1,400
1 do. do.	810
1 n. s. 5th av., near 91st st	3,700
1 s. s. 41st st., near Madison av	3,600
1 n. s. 103th st., near 4th av	340
1 do. adjoining	390
2 do. do.	850
1 do. do.	450
1 do. do.	500
1 n. s. 2d av., near 79th st	1,300

By James M. Miller.

1 lot s. s. 60th st., 105 feet west 2d av	3,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 33	MOON RISES	eve 10 23
SUN SETS	5 47	HIGH WATER	morn 10 45

Port of New York, February 27, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship Jura (Br), Little, Queenstown and Liverpool—E Cunard.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah—Samuel L Mitchill & Son.

Steamship North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, NC—H B Cromwell & Co.

Ship Magnolia, Jauvrin, Liverpool—C Comstock.

Ship North Wind, Jewell, London—Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Penguin, Butler, Hong Kong—A A Low & Bros.

Bark Zufriedenheit (Prus), Druse, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—A Wendt & Co.

Bark C Heddle, Crosby, Havana—Miller & Houghton.

Bark G Brewer, Gould, Cienfuegos—E W Trundy.

Bark Imperador, Hubbard, Philadelphia—Hicks & Bell.

Brig Volant, Dodge, Cardenas—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Clara, Crowell, Porto Cabello—Rising & Co.

Schr W H Tiscomb, Thayer, Nuevitas—E W Trundy.

Schr J A Woodhouse, Thompson, Brazos—H Southmayd & Sons.

Schr M Clinton, Ryan, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Messenger, Fulford, Mobile—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr Col Satterly, ——, Savannah—McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr Virginia, Davis, Savannah—D C Murray.

Schr S T Baker, Price, Charleston—D C Murray.

Schr S Bruen, Douglas, Charleston—Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr C W Holmes, McElwee, Wilmington—J Hand.

Schr A M Edwards, Edwards, Newbern—J Smith & Co.

Schr Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington—Telfair & Horn.

Schr A Downing, Rice, Philadelphia—J Hand.

Schr Pocumtuck, Knight, Gloucester—A Howes.

Sloop Warren, Stokes, New Haven—S D Stannard.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Bristol.

ARRIVED.

U S store bark Release, Lieut Com J M Frailey, Gibraltar, 29 days. Had severe W and NW gales from 19th to 25th inst. 18th inst, lat 23 58, lon 48 50, spoke ship Speedwell, of Portland, 29 (or 39) days from Liverpool for Boston.

Bark Muskingum, Taylor, Havana, 17 days, with sugar, to L H Simpson. Has been 12 days N of Hatteras, with heavy W and NW gales; has been down to lon 69 30, split sails and received other damage.

Bark Lebanon, Giles, Boston, 5 days, in ballast, to J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Havana (of Boothbay), Curtis, Messina, Dec 5, passed Gibraltar Jan 15, with mdse, to Yates & Porterfield. Has experienced heavy weather, and been twice across the Gulf Stream.

Brig Abby P Fenno (Br, of St John, NB), Mussels, Black River, Ja, Feb 1, with logwood, to Brett, Son & Co. 15th inst, lat 32 45, lon 72, fell in with brig Albatross (of Searsport), Small, from Sagua for New York, in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, 7 in all, and brought them to this port. (See Miscellaneous.)

Schr J Holmes, Holmes, Elizabethport for Charleston.

Schr M Marcy, Davis, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Chief, Champlin, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr Mary E Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester, 3 days.

Schr F B Beckett, Small, Stonington, 2 days.

Schr Sallie Smith, Watt, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New Bedford.

Steamer Da[illegible], Perry, New Bedford.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence.

BELOW.

One brig, unknown.

SAILED.

Steamships Florida, and Keystone State, Savannah; North Carolina, Wilmington, NC.

Wind at sunset S.

Miscellaneous.

The departure of the steamship Saxonia, Capt Ehlers, for Southampton and Hamburg has been postponed to Saturday, March 2, at 12 M.

The steamship Kangaroo, Capt Mirehouse, sails on Saturday next, at 12 M, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Fulton, Capt Wotton, also sails on Saturday next for Southampton and Havre.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt Cook, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Queenstown with 34 passengers.

SHIP PATTERSON—Baltimore, Feb 26—Ship Patterson, before reported returned leaky, is discharging at her dock. She leaks but little now, as she lies in the mud.

SHIP CHARMER, Lucas, from Manila Nov 12 for New York, is reported by a letter dated Dec 4, to have been ashore off Banca, but after throwing overboard a quantity of hemp got off, proceeded, and passed Anjier Dec 1, as has been before reported.

SHIP MICHAEL ANGELO—Of the cargo (2450 bales cotton) of the wrecked ship Michael Angelo, from New Orleans for Havre taken into Nassau, NP, 238 bales were saved dry, and will be reshipped. The salvage agreed upon was $20 per bale on the dry.

SHIP DANIEL ELLIOT, before reported at Valparaiso from Port Townsend in distress, has been condemned.

BR BARK WM H JENKINS—Sixty tons of iron from this vessel, wrecked at Bangs Island, Portland, has been saved. The wreck lies in about 6 fathoms water. Loring Bates, of Cohasset, has taken the contract to raise the cargo.

BRIG ALBATROSS, Small, of Searsport, from Sagua for New York, was fallen in with in a sinking condition on the 15th inst, in lat 32 45, lon 72, by Br brig Abby P Fenno, Capt Mussels, who took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port. Capt Small reports:—Left Sagua Feb 11, with 273 hhds and 20 tcs molasses, consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co, of this city. 15th inst, lat 32, lon 72, had a heavy gale from WSW to NW, causing the vessel to leak, and finding it impossible to keep her free, concluded to abandon her; and on the 18th was taken by brig Abby P Fenno, from Black River, Ja, blowing a gale from NW at the time; launched the long boat, but it was stove; the A P F lay by until the 20th, when the gale moderated and we succeeded in getting on board of her. The Albatross was 181 tons, built at Searsport in 1847, and owned by Captains Small, Cochrane and others, of Searsport. She sunk soon after she was abandoned. She was not insured.

BRIG R R KIRKLAND, Knight, at Baltimore from St Johns, PR, with sugar and molasses, experienced heavy gales on the 20th and 21st, and lost deck load.

SCHR GREY EAGLE, Spence, from Norfolk for Baltimore, with a cargo of corn, sunk during the gale of 7th inst, off the Rappahannock Lightboat. The captain and crew are all supposed to have perished. The cargo was insured in Baltimore for $3,000.

SCHR JUSTINA RANDELL, Watts, at Baltimore from Attakapas, carried away rail and lost deck load.

ST THOMAS, Feb 10—Propeller Gen Flores, of Wilmington, Del, from New York for Callao, arrived at this port 9th, having on the 31st ult encountered very heavy gales, lasting for several days, during which she shipped heavy seas, damaged the house, cabin, bulwarks and iron work, carried away starboard boat, sails, &c. The hull and machinery are supposed to be uninjured.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

It is rumored that the steamship Adriatic, of the Collins line, has been sold to the Galway line on private terms.

The steamship Potomac has been taken on the Hydraulic dock for examination.

The clipper ship Surprise, 1300 tons, was on Monday taken on the great Sectional dock to be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The bark Wilhelmine is now on the last named dock for similar repairs.

The steamboat Isaac Newton, of the Albany line, was yesterday afternoon taken on the great Balance dock to undergo examination.

The hull, spars, anchors, chains, &c, of schr Dorcas Ireland were sold at auction 20th inst for $22.

Schr Coast Pilot, 208 tons, rating A1½, built at Brookhaven in 1855, has been sold for $10,000.

SHIP BUILDING—There are quite a large number of vessels building in Pembroke and vicinity. Messrs E E & G Russell have in progress two barks of about 350 tons each, which will be launched early in the summer. They are also making preparations to build another vessel. Two large schrs are being built by Messrs Wadsworth & Son, who also intend in a few days to commence the construction of a bark. Charles H Hayden is about to commence the building of a schr of 150 tons, to be launched next summer. At Dennysville two schrs are on the stocks. One of these is being built by D K Hobart & Co, and the other by Theodore Lincoln & Co.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 18—Information has been received at this office of the breaking adrift of the Outer Buoy (first class Nun Buoy, painted black), at Pass a l'Outre.

The revolving machinery of the Pass a l'Outre Light being too much worn to permit of a regular interval between the flashes being maintained, the Light will temporarily be a fixed one, showing brightly to the eastward.

This notice is premonitionary—when in effect the change will again be notified. Until then, mariners are reminded that the light at South Pass is a revolving one, showing a bright flash at intervals of one minute.

JOSEPH FRY, Inspector of Lights.

A Bank of 5 fathoms in the centre, has been found by Capt McGrath of the fishing schr Martha, in lat 45 47 (not 67) N, lon 59 17 W, about 24 miles NE from Cape Breton. The charts show 70 fathoms water.

Whalemen.

At Trinidad 4th inst, schr Thriver, Small, from a whaling cruise.

A letter from Capt Dimmick, of bark Tropic Bird, NB, reports spoke Dec 20, lat 4 20 N, lon 23 W, R L Barstow, Mitchell, Matt, 230 sp all told; Jan 1, lat 6 15 N, lon 21 15 W, [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new Brick Dwelling, built in modern style, with garden, shrubbery and shade trees, pleasantly located in Somerville, N. J., price $4,000, until the 4th of March 1861. Apply to A. D. HOPE, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

AT A BARGAIN—FOUR GOOD HOUSES, SITUATED on Flushing avenue, Nos. 14, 16, 17 and 18, near Division avenue; terms easy; will be sold separately or together; price $3,000 each, $1,400 cash on each house, the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of THOS. GILBERT, 171 and 173 West Washington market, or No. 20 Flushing avenue.

A STONE FRONT ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE AND Furniture for sale, in East Sixteenth street, opposite Dr. Tyng's, 20x60, very convenient, modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; in good order, and will be sold on reasonable terms. BRADLEY, HUTCHINS & CO., 42 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

A THIRD AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Rents for $1,200; is five stories; full lot. Also, thirty Houses and Stores on Second avenue, and twenty brown stone first class Houses and Farms, near the city. Inquire of WM. PETTBETCH, 155 East Thirty second street.

A HANDSOME PLOT, OVERLOOKING THE HARLEM river, 10½ Lots, near McComb's Dam at West Morrisania, $1,000. 19 acres at Upper Morrisania, $15,000. A fine place for investment or residence.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 5 Tryon row, room No. 9.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE.—A TWO STORY HOUSE and four Lots, with fruit, handsomely located on 128th street, near Harlem bridge; price $2,800. Also a House and half acre, fruits, shrubbery, &c., at Morrisania, $1,500.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 5 Tryon row, room 9.

A NEW AND ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House 203 West Forty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, will be sold very low, at a price to suit the times. Apply on the premises, or at 205, next door.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR $6,000, near Boundbrook, N. J.; 25 acres wood, balance improved; fine orchard, watered by a running stream; new house, filled in with brick, new barn, &c. Location healthy and terms easy. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A YOUNG MAN, WISHING TO ENTER BUSINESS, will purchase an established business, worth $3,000 to $8,000 and pay therefor a valuable plot of Land, 30 acres, with Buildings, near a depot, in Westchester county, 15 miles [illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVI.........................No. 58

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE SOMNAMBULIST.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—OLIVER TWIST.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CENTRAL PARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WHO SPEAKS FIRST—HARLEQUIN JACK—WALLACE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, No. 585 Broadway.—LE TESTAMENT DE GIRODOT—LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—BEARS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—THE DRAMA, WOMAN IN WHITE, AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—JACK CADE.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—SCENES AT FELLOWS'.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

WASHINGTON HALL, Astoria.—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &C.

TURO HALL, Hartford.—UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.

New York, Thursday, February 28, 1861.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship Ariel, Captain Miner, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The Peace Conference at Washington yesterday adopted the modified Guthrie plan of adjustment, as published in another part of to-day's paper. The vote stood nine to eight, New York, Kansas, Indiana and Missouri not voting. The Conference ordered that engrossed copies of the adjustment be sent to both houses of Congress, and then adjourned *sine die.* The Senate appointed Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Seward, Thomson and Trumbull a special committee on the Peace Conference adjustment, with instructions to report at one o'clock to-day. The committee were engaged on the subject last night, and will, it is supposed, report a bill by which the plan will be submitted to the people, there being no prospect of its obtaining a two-thirds vote in either house of Congress. The action of the Peace Congress, and the proceedings of the House on the report of the Crisis Committee, together with unmistakeable indications of the conservatism of the incoming administration, have created a general feeling of satisfaction.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday are unusually important. In the Senate a number of petitions relative to the crisis were presented, and several private bills were passed. A motion to postpone the consideration of the Army bill and take up the Crittenden adjustment was rejected by a vote of 16 to 37. The Tariff and Patent bills were both passed. The Army Appropriation bill was then discussed and passed. The adjustment adopted by the Peace Congress was read, and, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, was ordered to be printed, and referred to a select committee, with instructions to report at one o'clock to-day. The vote with regard to instructing the committee stood 26 to 21. The Senate then went into executive session, and ordered the correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the fugitive slave Anderson, to be printed. This subject will be one among many important questions respecting our relations to foreign countries which will be turned over to the new administration for settlement.

In the House yesterday the report of the Select Committee of Thirty-three on the Crisis was taken up, and the voting commenced on the various propositions submitted.

The question was first taken on Mr. Burch's substitute, being a joint resolution recommending the calling of a Convention of all the States to unite upon a plan of adjustment. This was rejected by a vote of 74 yeas against 100 nays.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, here moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This motion was negatived—14 yeas against 175 nays.

The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, to amend the constitution by reviving the Missouri Compromise line, prohibiting the interference of the federal government with slavery in the slave States, securing the return to their owners of fugitive slaves, and against the reopening of the African slave trade. This was rejected—33 yeas against 158 nays.

Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment, proposed by Mr. Clemens, was then rejected—80 yeas against 113 nays.

The question on the adoption of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three then came up. Mr. Sherman moved to lay it on the table. This was voted down—66 against 124. The declaratory resolutions of the committee were then adopted, by a vote of 136 yeas against 53 nays.

The joint resolution recommended by the committee, providing for an amendment to the constitution, so as to prevent any amendment of that instrument except said amendment originate with a slave State, and requiring the assent of all the States to make it valid, then came up. Mr. Corwin moved as a substitute that no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State. This joint resolution, as amended, was rejected—120 yeas against 71 nays—it not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote. A motion was made to reconsider this vote, pending which, amid much confusion and excitement, the House adjourned.

The Legislature at Albany yesterday transacted considerable business of a varied character; but nothing of particular importance received final action. In the Senate, among the bills introduced were one for the sale of the Quarantine grounds; one to limit the fare on city railroads to three cents; one to amend the charter of New York, substituting for the present Board of Councilmen a Board of Assistant Aldermen, and making other changes; and one for the creation of a Metropolitan Health Commission, similar to the bill heretofore introduced in the lower house. In the Assembly a number of reports were made by the standing committees on bills under consideration, after which the Capital Punishment bill was again taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

We publish in another column a succinct history of the tariff system in this country from the year 1816, which, in connection with the Morrill Tariff bill, will be read with interest, and will show the principles which guided our early statesmen upon the questions of revenue and protection.

Letters for Europe will be received at Mr. Cunard's office, Bowling Green, to ten o'clock A. M. to-day, to go forward per steamship Jura, for Liverpool direct.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are now building an iron screw steamer of 3,000 tons and 600 horse power, which is expected to be the finest and fastest vessel of her class on the Atlantic. She will make her first voyage in May next, and be called the City of New York.

The steamship Florida, which left this port yesterday afternoon for Savannah, had the Georgian State flag streaming from her masthead and the American ensign from her peak.

First Lieutenant Jacob Read, of the United States Marine corps, now stationed at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, resigned his commission on the 26th inst., and accepted a captain's commission in the Georgian army. Lieutenant Read was born in Georgia, and received his appointment from that State, which dates March 3, 1847. He has perhaps seen more sea service for the time that he has been in the navy than any other officer, having been nine years at sea. He leaves immediately to join his brethren of the Southern Confederacy.

The Naval General Court Martial reassembled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and the evidence of Lieutenant Daniels against Commander Walke was completed. Commodore Armstrong was next examined; but the hour for closing the court arrived before his testimony was ended. The examination will be proceeded with to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the counsel for James Shepherd, who was convicted of arson in the first degree, moved for a new trial, which motion was denied, whereupon Recorder Hoffman proceeded to sentence him to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State prison. On the 10th of December, 1858, Recorder Smith, before whom Shepherd was tried and convicted, sentenced him to be executed on the 8th of February, 1859, but his counsel brought the case to the Court of Appeals and procured a new trial, and another effort will be made to get another trial. George Richter, a young man, indicted for firing the building No. 381 Pearl street, on the night of the 23d of January, pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the second degree, and was sent to the State prison for four years and eight months. Andrew Ryan, a well known receiver of stolen goods, was convicted of receiving two bags of wool stolen from Mr. Boardman, and was remanded for sentence. Charles H. Wilson, charged with stealing $100 worth of jewelry, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the State prison for two years and six months.

A motion was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, for a new trial in the case of Charles D. Morrissett, convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of arson, in setting fire to a store in Greenwich street, in which a man named La Rochelle, supposed to have been an accomplice, was burned to death. The decision is reserved.

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday, the veteran President of the Board, Gulian C. Verplanck, was re-elected for the present year, and Cyrus Curtis was elected Vice President, both elections being unanimous. The number of emigrants arrived here during the last week, according to the weekly statement submitted to the Board, was 464, which swells the number since the 1st of January to 3,940. The balance of the commutation fund now in bank to the credit of the Board is $4,221 62.

Beef cattle were active yesterday, and half a cent per pound higher, ranging from 5½c. to 9½c. for inferior to prime. Cows were quiet. Veals were unchanged. Sheep and lambs were scarce and 50c. per head higher, with sales all the way from $3 50 to $9 12½. Swine were also scarce and higher, 5¾c. a 6c. per pound being the range. The total receipts were 3,233 beeves, 84 cows, 587 veals, 5,425 sheep and lambs, and 4,710 swine.

The cotton market yesterday was firmer and more active, with sales of about 3,000 bales, included in which were 1,200 reported in transit. Prices closed on the basis of 11½c. for middling uplands on the wharf, and 12c. for do. in store. The receipts since the the 1st of September last show a decrease of 617,000 bales compared with those for the same time last year. The exports also exhibit a decrease. Flour was less buoyant and active, while sales to the local trade and for export were moderate. Wheat was dull, with the turn of prices in favor of purchasers. Corn was plenty and also easier, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at $17 25, and of prime at $12 50 a $12 75. Sugars were about ⅛c. higher, with sales of about 1,000 hhds. Cuba and 25 a 30 boxes and 212 hhds. melado, at rates given in another place. Coffee was steady, with limited sales. The defeat of the proposed duty tended to take the starch out of both coffee and tea. Freights were steady, while engagements were moderate.

Important from Washington—Final Action of the Peace Congress.

The Peace Convention, which has been in session since the fourth day of February, has at last adjourned, but not, however, before accomplishing the initial object for which it was called together. It has agreed upon the plan of settlement published in the HERALD of yesterday morning, and which we republish this morning, so that the people can understand the question as it is now presented to them.

The first article, which relates to the rights of the people to the Territories, was adopted by a close vote of nine to eight, four States, including New York, not voting. All the other articles were agreed to by a vote of sixteen to eight. The proposition in its present amended condition, and as adopted by the Convention, is a compound of the Guthrie and Crittenden plans of adjustment, and embracing many of the best features of each.

The first section provides that slavery shall be excluded from all territory north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, while south of that line no change shall be made in the condition of persons held to service or labor. It also provides that there shall be no interference on the part of Congress or the Territorial Legislature with the right to take slaves into such territory. When territory north or south of the prescribed line, and within the boundaries fixed by Congress, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall be admitted into the Union, with or without involuntary servitude, as its constitution may provide.

The second section is to the effect that no territory shall be acquired, except by discovery, for naval and commercial purposes, &c., without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from the slave States and a majority of those from the free States. In the case of all territory acquired by treaty a majority of the Senators from each class of States is required as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary for its ratification.

The third section secures the right of transit with slaves from any State or Territory to any State or Territory where slavery exists. This right, however, does not include that of transit through any State or Territory which dissents therefrom.

By this section Congress is prohibited from interfering with slavery—either to regulate, abolish or control—in any State or Territory in which it is legally recognized. This prohibition also applies in the case of the District of Columbia, unless with the consent of Maryland and the owners. The sale of slaves in the District of Columbia, or their introduction into it, to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale, is likewise prohibited.

The fourth section provides against the misconstruction of that part of the constitution which refers to the delivery of fugitive slaves through due process of law.

The fifth is an unconditional prohibition of the African slave trade.

The sixth provides that sections one, three and five of this proposition, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

By the seventh and last section provision is made for compensation in all cases where fugitive slaves are rescued by violence.

The foregoing form the basis of settlement thus presented by the Peace Convention, and after its adoption, that body being seized with a strong and laudable desire to finish their work at once, had two copies engrossed between twelve o'clock, the hour of its passage, and two o'clock, and sent one to the President of the Senate and the other to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These copies were immediately submitted to both houses, and the Senate appointed a special committee to report at one o'clock to-day.

What is the next regular movement in this question? It is for Congress to adopt this plan of adjustment by a vote of two-thirds of both houses, in order to give it the required authority, so that it can be presented to the people in accordance with article five of the constitution, which provides that whenever two-thirds of both houses of Congress shall propose amendments to the constitution, they shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of three-fourths of the States.

The country has now reached such a crisis that the conservatives of the republican party have evidently found it necessary to have this question settled with as little delay as possible, in order to save the border States; and now it will require decisive action on the part of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward to get this measure passed through Congress. But will they do it? We shall see.

The Situation of the Country—The Policy of the Incoming Administration.

The definite selection of Mr. Cameron for a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, settles the question respecting the policy to be adopted by the incoming administration. A conservative programme, conciliatory to the border States, may be considered as having already been inaugurated. Whatever may be the final result of the action, yesterday, of the Peace Convention, Mr. Seward has evidently decided that the republican ultraists, under the leadership of Fessenden, Hale, Wade, Sumner and Greeley, shall be thrown overboard, and that the two or three hundred thousand voices in the North, in favor of coercion and involving the nation in the horrors of civil war, shall be henceforth disregarded. Over a million Union loving citizens in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, will rally in their places, to the support of the government which will assume the reins of power next week, and a new party will arise out of the ruins of those that will have ceased to exist, from which much good may be augured, if its plans are conceived with prudence, sagacity, and an unflinching, unexceptional eye to peace and amity, equally towards those States of the confederation that have seceded, as to all others.

The tone of the articles which began to appear in the Albany *Evening Journal,* in November last, and the speeches that have since been delivered in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Seward, have rendered it evident, that, from the very beginning of disturbances in the cotton States, the more farsighted statesmen in the republican ranks, have counted upon divisions in the South, to enable them to perfect a future scheme of action, which contains many excellent with some few dangerous elements. Recognizing that the border nonslaveholding and slaveholding States hold the balance of power in their hands, they have deemed it indispensable to satisfy the claims of the latter, and to yield to all of their demands. Hence they have carefully fostered the Peace Conferences, and have looked to the result of their proceedings for the germ of a settlement, in the course of time of our national difficulties. Should these fail, their policy will not be changed. Whatever is asked for by Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Mr. Seward, or rather, Mr. Lincoln's administration, is prepared, with due show of resistance and a proper coyness of expression, substantially to grant. The recent elections in the Northern slave States have confirmed this determination, and no effort will be wanting to consolidate, in an indestructible bond of union, the interests of the portions of the confederacy that have remained true to their allegiance.

So far this is well, and whether the Crittenden amendments to the constitution, the proposition of Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania, or even the less satisfactory measure of Mr. Adams, to erect New Mexico and Arizona into a State, and thus take the question of slavery in the Territories out of the cognizance of the federal government, shall form a basis, from which negotiation shall begin, it will matter little, so long as a result is ultimately arrived at which shall be deemed by the South to be fully and entirely adequate to meet the exigencies of the present crisis. It must be remembered, however, that patchwork will not answer; and when we hear the professed organs of Mr. Seward declaring how much or how little may be done without a "sacrifice of principle," it savors strongly of a return to the Chicago platform, and of seeking to accomplish abolitionist objects, under a plausible disguise. The scheme of Mr. Adams, which is said to be highly thought of by the future Premier, is lauded by him mainly, because "no risk is incurred by it of extending slavery." If this is the proposition to be presented to the Southern States, it may be reasoned from, but can scarcely be acceptable, as it stands, to either Virginia, Maryland or Tennessee, and it will certainly be unsatisfactory to North Carolina.

Again, while the most honeyed phrases are poured forth in profusion towards the representatives and people of the border slave States, a sterner aspect is assumed with regard to those that have withdrawn from the Union. We read in a recent number of the Albany *Journal,* in an article evidently written by Thurlow Weed, that "the time approaches, thank Heaven, when efforts will be made to reinforce Major Anderson. God grant that the relief may not come too late. To have neglected Fort Sumter so long is alike criminal and cruel. If that strong fortress should be lost, or its defenders sacrificed, a fearful responsibility will rest upon the dishonored head of a betrayed nation." Coercion sentiments could hardly have been expressed more strongly by Mr. Greeley himself. It is the old hue and cry of "vindicating the dignity of the American flag," by inaugurating "battle" as the last resort for the settlement of our inter-State differences. It is a catering to the fanatical passions of the worst school of Massachusetts abolitionists, which, in its effects, would be as fatal to our national prosperity, as any measures that could be conceived by the anti-"brainless spawn of some malignant influence" furiates of the *Tribune.* In addition to this, it is freely declared by the friends and pseudo-confidants of Mr. Seward, that Fort Pickens as well as Fort Sumter is to be reinforced; the harbors of Charleston, New Orleans, and Pensacola blockaded; and the revenue collected at any and every risk. A thrill of hope has vibrated through the public pulse, within the last three days, at the prospect of an unconditional abandonment of coercive plans. The reaction which would arise from disappointment would be terrible.

The destinies of the country are now in Mr. Seward's hands. He will be the master spirit of the incoming administration. His behests will, in all probability, be obeyed. The cringing crowd of office seekers, will, ere this, have taken their cue from his lips, and will re-echo as oracles every one of his utterances. It is well that the vast interests which are at stake, should have been placed under a man so able to control them. But he cannot be too careful in his proceedings. Let him trust to time, and to time alone, for the rebirth of that Union feeling in the seceding States, which is temporarily destroyed among their leading men. So many officers in the army and navy; so many Senators, representatives and federal officers, would never have resigned their posts, and sacrificed every prospect under the general government, unless they had felt sure, at the time they did so, that the dissevement was to be perpetual. To trifle with such a spirit, would be dangerous in the extreme. To attempt to subdue it, would kindle the flames of civil war within a month; and it would require but a short time longer to engender a feeling of discontent in the border States, which would lead to the overthrow of what conciliation might have accomplished, and cause them to take part with their old and natural allies of the last seventy years. The country is still on the verge of a precipice, and those who would urge the incoming administration to oppressive measures, or would even induce it to leave the task of conciliation incomplete, are neither true friends, nor disinterested in their desire for the welfare of the land.

RATHER REFRESHING THAN OTHERWISE.—Our Albany correspondent gives a very touching description of a pathetic scene which occurred in the State Senate on Monday evening. A rural Senator, said to be "three sheets in the wind," became very much exercised in his mind as to the whereabouts of two of the fathers who had deserted the chamber. Finally, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after them, and they returned to their seats. When interrogated as to what they had to say for themselves, one of the truants accused the bibulous Senator aforesaid of "gassing," and of heading a "nonsensical, gassy and factious opposition." This irate Senator was excused. The other recusant was from this city, a shining light in the Coal Hole of Tammany before its lights were all put out. This patriot made a few fit remarks. When he saw the rural Senator disgracing the august body, "his mind went back to his childhood," his "heart sunk within him," and with "feelings of disgust and sorrow" he departed. It is quite unnecessary to say that the Senate was dissolved in tears, and excused the New York Senator by a unanimous and lachrymose vote. We presume that the rural Senator will profit by the good advice he received on this interesting occasion; but it strikes us that the morals of the country must be frightfully deteriorated when its representatives behave so badly as to shock a graduate of the Coal Hole and Pewter Mug.

TOUCEY'S COURTS MARTIAL.—It strikes us as being a little singular that the Secretary of the Navy should have been so prompt in ordering a court-martial upon Commander Walke, who brought away from Pensacola the exiled government employés, and so dilatory in the far more flagrant breach of discipline committed by Armstrong, the Commandant at the Warrington Yard. Walke is tried for disobedience of orders, in not returning to Vera Cruz as directed by the Flag Officer commanding the Home Squadron, and is also charged with the same offence in ignoring the authority of Armstrong after the latter had handed over the government property to a mob. That will never do. Let us have fair play for all hands.

NEW TARIFFS, SOUTH AND NORTH.—The new protective Tariff bill passed by the Congress at Washington may be a good thing for the factories and foundries of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but it is not likely, by any means, to be accepted as a peace offering by the Southern States. On the other hand, after the lapse of a few months, between this new Northern tariff and the new tariff of the Southern confederacy upon a lower scale of duties, the seceded States may expect something from England and France in the way of direct trade. New York, perhaps, would do well to prepare for something of the kind.

A TEST FOR OFFICE.—In the French Revolution, when the ultras wanted to purge the Jacobin clubs of the lukewarm and all who were not up to the mark, the test question put to the members, by order of Couthon, the friend of Robespierre, was: "What have you done to deserve death, if counter revolution should prevail?" If the member interrogated could not point to some deed of this kind he must "walk the plank." Greeley and the radical revolutionary republicans are urging a similar test for office under the incoming President, in order to exclude the moderates and make the new *régime* as red as possible.

The Interests of the City in the Hands of the Solons at Albany—Will They Give Us a Charter Commission?

As usual, we find all manner of bills introduced and reported by the committees of both branches of the State Legislature affecting the rights and interests of the city of New York. The usual amount of tinkering and patchwork seems to be going on amongst the small fry politicians inside and outside of the three legislative bodies at Albany; for we have three houses—the third more powerful than the other two. It has been the custom for several years past for the jobbers, peculators and place seekers of our city, as soon as they are defeated in their projects here, to resort to Albany, and there crowd through bills which, if rightly named, would read, "An act to place John Doe or Richard Roe in office."

Arriving at the State capital, these philosophers, whether emanating from Tammany or the republican camp, place themselves under the protection of Thurlow Weed, the king of the third house, and commence at once to work upon the sympathies of the rural members by expatiating upon their sufferings, arising from being "left out in the cold." By exercising a great deal of energy in this line, aided by an application of more substantial reasons, they have succeeded in turning our city affairs upside down, until everything is at loose ends in almost every branch of our city government, the citizens daily plundered and left at the mercy of the marauding bands that infest the City Hall. If we happen to have an honest official in one department, a desperate and combined effort is made to defeat all of his attempts to bring order out of chaos; if it can be done in no other way they start for Albany. Thus far during the present session we have escaped any very serious damage from that quarter; for which let us be thankful.

From various symptoms this quiet is but the lull before the storm; and the last half of the session promises to be fully equal to its illustrious predecessors. There are now a score or more bills relating to our city, in the shape of amendments to our charter, remodelling the several courts, &c., all of which should be summarily disposed of. There is only one bill among them all that is needed or asked for by a majority of the citizens, and that is the bill introduced by Mr. Arcularius, to appoint seven Commissioners to prepare a charter to be submitted to the people for their approval. If the rural members have any compassion upon us, and wish to atone for their past sins and raids upon the rights of New York, they will immediately take hold of that bill, and perfect it by striking out some of the politicians by trade now enumerated therein, and inserting the names of practical and substantial men, and then pass it at the very earliest moment.

A change in our present charter is absolutely necessary for an honest and wholesome government; but we want no more of the piecemeal patchwork so long prevalent at Albany; neither do we desire the Legislature to frame and enact a charter; we ask for that privilege ourselves, through a highminded and trustworthy commission, such as the Legislature can give us if they will turn a deaf ear to the regular members of the third house, who are interested in keeping this an open question to feather their own nest. If our lawmakers assembled at Albany wish to earn for themselves a good name they will not listen to the appeals to transfer the Bureau of Assessments, City Chamberlain and other fat jobs to the finance department, but give us a responsible commission, and let the citizens of New York take care of these peculators by overhauling the whole structure, razing it to its very foundation, and erecting thereon at least the framework for a more reliable, honest and efficient city government.

We could point out several instances where our charter needs remodelling; but it would be impossible to make those changes effectual without an entire new charter—no piecework will answer our present condition. All that is asked from the hands of the Legislature is to be legally empowered to tear down the present decayed, dilapidated and rotten concern, and to erect a new one in its place. Will those assembled at Albany as lawmakers grant us that much? The Legislature for several years past has been helping those engaged at robbing the city treasury to thrust their hands still deeper, and we have been constantly going on from bad to worse. For the sake of a change in the programme we trust that this body will do something to help the honest portion of the community to cleanse the Augean stables and inaugurate a new order of things in our city.

THE WAY THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LINCOLN WAS DISCOVERED.—We have at last got a clue to the way the terrible conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln was discovered, and it certainly reflects great credit upon our police system, which we shall not be slow to accord to it. It appears that there were two sets of most effective detectives sent to work upon the matter. Mr. Fouché Kennedy, of New York, at the instance of Thurlow Weed, despatched one band of detective police to Baltimore and the interlying points between that place and Harrisburg, to ferret out the plot, and the Vidocq of Baltimore had another band employed in the same localities, neither chief being aware of the action of the other. If there was anything to be discovered this efficient combination of detective talent would be sure to find it out; and so it did; for it happened that the detectives from New York came into frequent communion with the detectives from Baltimore, and, not knowing one another, each supposed that he had found a conspirator in the other party, and forthwith commenced to sympathize with the plot and draw his communicative companion out, for the purpose of getting information, as these wise officials are wont to do; and so between them they unravelled, if they did not concoct, the whole terrible conspiracy against the life of Mr. Lincoln, which compelled him to resort to the Scotch cap of the Camerons and the long military cloak, in which undignified disguise he reached the federal capital with a whole skin. No sooner did Mr. Fouché Kennedy succeed in discovering this awful conspiracy than he turned up at Washington, in search of an office, we suppose, to which he is undoubtedly entitled at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, whose life he so miraculously preserved.

But there are more plots against the new President which it may require detective sagacity to discover. Mr. Fouché Weed and Mr. Vidocq Greeley have each their detectives at work to discover a conspiracy against the political existence of Mr. Lincoln, and whichever of the two finds out the plot—whether [illegible] got up by the ultras or the moderates of the party—will, of course, be entitled to the spoils.

THE TRIBUNE AND ITS "HELL OF HORRORS."—In reply to our articles charging the *Tribune* with inciting the North to a revolutionary war against the South, with a view to the establishment of the freedom of the negroes by means of a servile insurrection, and the extermination of the white race, root and branch, the writer says he merely "drew aside the curtain that reveals the hell of horrors that lies in the path of civil and servile war, and instead of desiring to retract or qualify anything he has said, he rejoices in it."

It is perfectly useless for the writers of the *Tribune* to tell us that they gloat over the scenes of carnage in their bloody programme, of which they have given us a glimpse by lifting the curtain which separates us from the future. They gloried in the atrocious and treasonable deeds of the horsethief and cutthroat John Brown, elevating him to the place of a martyr for the blood he had shed at Harper's Ferry, and for his intention to shed it more copiously had his success in his first attempt to incite the slaves to revolt been only equal to his hopes. All they regretted was that he failed. They are now resisting every effort made by the friends of peace to effect a reconciliation between the two sections, in order that their fiendish programme may be carried out, that the South may be invaded on a larger scale than John Brown's raid, and with the authority and power of the federal government, backed up by the arms and money of the abolition States of the North. Thus they hope to accomplish the destruction of slavery and "the eggs of the viper."

Not one of the republican leaders denies that the policy of the party is coercion and war. Yet the *Tribune* writers call upon us to assail Jefferson Davis for threatening to invade the North. Now, he has never threatened to invade the North, unless war should be waged against the South; and in that event any remonstrances to him from journals at the North would be idle. Neither Jefferson Davis nor any other man at the South has any idea of invading the North, if the North will only let the Southern States alone. The true course, therefore, for those who desire to avert "the hell of horrors that lies in the path of civil and servile war" is to do all in their power to prevent Northern invasion, under the pretext of recapturing or reinforcing the forts, or of "enforcing by the army and navy the laws of the Union" in States that have declared their independence. But the radical republicans will neither agree to concede to the Southern States the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, nor yet permit them to separate in peace, because the extinction of slavery in the Southern States, with all the attendant horrors, is the "foregone conclusion" at which they have arrived. If their policy should unhappily prevail, they will find out when it is too late that they will utterly fail in their main purpose, that war will desolate the North as well as the South, and that those who instigated it will become its sure victims, by a swift destruction for which they are not now prepared.

POLITICAL NEWS AND THE STOCK MARKET.—Wall street just now reminds us very much of a man who has been dangerously ill, and is being brought around by nourishing food and careful attendance. His doctors say that any excitement may throw him back, and that therefore he must be kept as quiet as possible. On the contrary, it sometimes happens that a little ray of hope acts as a stimulant and brings him up. This is the Wall street practice. The political doctors shake their heads and say there is no hope, and down go the stocks, some of them almost out of sight. The next day somebody thinks he sees a gleam of light, and the market rallies. Then comes a statement that Lincoln is in favor of conciliation, and stocks take another jump up. Again the bulls are horror stricken by the announcement that Greeley has breakfasted with Old Abe, and the market becomes sicker than ever. Lincoln says something pleasant to a Southerner, and the street feels better. So it goes on day after day in the most curious and amusing way. Who can tell what a day may bring forth, especially in Wall street? Outsiders will do well under such circumstances to let stocks alone for the present.

GREELEY IN A BACK SEAT.—According to our latest advices from Washington, "Honest Abe Lincoln" has turned the cold shoulder upon Horace Greeley and his belligerent instructions, and has manifested his conservative tendencies by the addition of the conservative Cameron to the conservative Seward in the formation of the incoming Cabinet. It would thus appear that Thurlow Weed has been working up his "statistics" on the subject of coercion versus conciliation to some purpose, and that his chances for a full run of the White House down stairs are splendid. Poor Greeley may, perhaps, have to stay out in the cold. Weed and Seward, after all, have caught the white coated philosopher in his own trap. But the end of the battle is not yet, and "Providence," says Napoleon, "is on the side of the heaviest artillery."

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERING.—It is estimated by the republicans that the new tariff will produce about five millions additional revenue. One important element has been omitted from this calculation, and that is the cost of the frontier customs service. As many of the duties imposed by the schedule amount to a positive prohibition, there will be such a premium for smuggling that it will require an immense revenue force to protect the boundary line. Most of the heavily taxed foreign articles required for Northern consumption will be received through the South; for any blockade that may be attempted of its ports will be immediately broken through by England and France. Thus, as we have learned by experience on the Canada frontier, the cost of collecting the duties under the new tariff along the boundary of the seceding States will be so great that the incoming administration will derive but little, if any, aid from it.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—The new Tariff bill is looked upon with universal discontent by all classes, with the exception of the millowners of New England and the ironworkers of Pennsylvania. It is essentially a sectional measure, affording protection to the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods and of iron and steel, and is decidedly oppressive to the great mass of consumers. Its enactment at this time must prove an additional cause of exasperation to the South, not one of the interests of the Southern States being advanced by its provisions; and in this respect it cannot be regarded otherwise than untimely in the present condition of the country, with the [illegible] of the nullifi-

cation troubles of 1832 fresh in our memory. By this bill the duties imposed upon all foreign articles manufactured from cotton or wool, or from iron, which are necessities to the mass of the people, are nearly doubled. The duties upon carpets almost amount to a prohibition, while the tax on sugar—the only product in which the South competes with a foreign market—has been slightly reduced, tea and coffee at the same time entering free of duty. The conception of this bill is evidently aggressive upon the South, and, while pretending to be framed for purposes of revenue, is really in its operation protective as far as regards the manufacturing interest of certain sections of the country. Its introduction just at this time, even in its amended form, is therefore mischievous and very much to be deplored.

The Chevalier Forney on Abraham Lincoln.—According to the Philadelphia *Press*, the Chevalier Forney is pleased with "Old Abe." The Chevalier's paper says of him that "he is about the length and build of Henry Clay, though not so graceful. He has the same large mouth, the same long arms, the same tall form." Then it appears "he is much less disturbed than Mr. Buchanan was four years ago, that he sees everybody, hears everybody, pleases everybody, means well, and will try to do well." Secondly, will there be any room in the kitchen for the Chevalier Forney?

Mildness of the Season.—If our community is suffering under the pressure of the hard times brought upon it by the infatuation and obstinacy of politicians, there is one thing which it has especial reason to be thankful for. God in his mercy has spared us the rigors of a season at all times exceedingly trying to the poor, but which, as we are situated at present, would have visited them with double severity. There never before, fortunately, has been a winter, at least never within our recollection, in which there has been such a general uniformity of temperature, and that at a point which rendered the cold very little above that of the average of English winters. Consequently the distress to which the stagnation of business has subjected our working population has not been aggravated by the necessities induced by a season of great inclemency. The dominant party ought to be grateful for this exemption; for if we had had a winter of even ordinary severity they would have had processions of workmen and bread riots to add to the numerous other embarrassments under which they enter office.

Prosperity of Theatres in Hard Times.—It is a singular theory, but experience bears it out, that amusements flourish best in times of great public calamity. There never were such seasons of dissipation known in the European capitals as during the periods in which they were decimated by the cholera. The commercial revulsions by which we are periodically visited have usually proved favorable to the prosperity of our theatres. At the present time, when destruction seems impending over our institutions, when bankruptcy is staring our merchants in the face, and when thousands of our workmen are on the verge of starvation, the theatres are nightly crowded, to the great profit and wonderment of the lucky managers. This fact is only to be accounted for by the impulse which drives men under the influence of misfortune to the use of the brandy bottle. They seek oblivion for their cares wherever they can find it, and it is lucky for those who can obtain it in intellectual and refining amusements, such as are afforded by the Opera and the theatres.

Academy of Music—Debut of Miss Kellogg.—"Rigoletto," one of Verdi's very best works—never sufficiently appreciated here—was given last night to introduce the latest American prima donna, Miss Louisa Kellogg, a young lady who has received her articulture altogether in this country. Miss Kellogg is the third American singer in point of seniority in the Academy company, and the fact that of the four *prime donne* at present with us three received their earliest inspirations here, proves that the divine art has been most carefully cultivated among us.

Miss Kellogg's debut, so long expected, was evidently regarded as a first class fashionable sensation. The *beau monde* turned out in full force, and made an exceedingly brilliant display. The *debutante* was evidently frightened at the first view of the very extraordinary scene presented to her inexperienced eyes, and in the duett with the baritone could hardly find her voice. She soon recovered herself, and attacked the succeeding duet with the tenor, and the salient aria which follows it, in a wonderfully courageous way. The execution of these two pieces must be considered as a test, and by it the new singer is to be judged. Miss Kellogg sings admirably well; she has evidently been well taught, and her school and method could not be improved. She lacks artistic inspiration, sings mechanically, and has a high soprano voice, rather thin throughout, and very deficient in the lower register—this latter is, perhaps, her greatest defect. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible to make any reliable predictions as to her artistic future. It is not enough in an operatic singer that she should sing a scale or execute a cadenza or trill well; to satisfy the requirements of the modern repertoire, she must have plenty of voice, dramatic fervor and musical inspiration. Young ladies who are anxious to come out may as well keep these facts in mind. These reflections are altogether impersonal.

Miss Kellogg was very warmly received. Her youth, beauty and retiring manner recommended her to the favor of the ladies and the chivalry of the men. So she had plenty of applause and no end of bouquets. Her career commences well, and every one has a good word for her. Certainly it is not for us to dissent. We simply say what she appears to us to be, and leave the rest to the public. The opera was generally well done. Stigelli and Ferri won new laurels, and deserved them.

"Don Giovanni" will be given here on Friday, and there will be a matinee on Saturday. The programme for both events will be found elsewhere.

The Academy of Medicine and Medical Advertisements.—The Academy of Medicine, by a recent resolution, has forbidden its Fellows to report its meetings for the daily press, on the ground that such publication is too near akin to advertising their cases, their researches and their skill. This learned body will, however, have something to do to enforce obedience and to maintain discipline; for one of its most prominent Fellows has been for some time running about from one city editor to another trying to get them to endorse and advertise a certain health bill which he has concocted, and by which, if passed at Albany, he hopes to get money. The learned Academy must look into this; for advertising health pills and puffing health bills are acts so much alike that to prohibit one excludes the other. If the Academy of Medicine has any regard for its own consistency, or for the reputation of legitimate physicians, let it put a stop to this puffery of sanitary nostrums by those over whom it has any jurisdiction.

Theatre Français.—"Le Testament de César Girodot" and "La Corde Sensible" will be played to-night for the benefit of M. Bertrand, the director. We are authorized to state that Mr. J. W. Buckland, who has been for the last ten years manager of the Theatre Royal, Montreal, will be associated in the management of the new French theatre, now Wallack's. New artists will be brought out from Paris, and there is every prospect that the season of 1861-2 will be the most successful on record.

The North Carolina Election.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 27, 1861.

Everybody is on the *qui vive* for the election to-morrow. The Union Club is holding a meeting to-night, and their hall is crowded. Considerable excitement prevails, but there are no indications of a row. The compromise sentiment is running strongly.

Death of Major Gwynn, &c.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, 1861.

Major Gwynn, of the army, died here last night. He was engaged in long and tedious service in the Seminole war and in the West. His remains will be taken to Richmond.

Lieutenant Colonel Grower, of this city, left yesterday for Montgomery to join the Southern army.

The sloop-of-war Germantown was taken from the Dry Dock yesterday and will be fitted out immediately.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Lobby for the City Chamberlain—The Controversy in the Senate this Morning—Defeat of Both Sides—Canal Extension—The Operations of the Ring in the Common Council—The Bill to Take from Them the Confirmation of Contracts, &c., &c., &c.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1861.

The parties interested in the City Chamberlain controversy are as thick as toads after a shower. There are two bills in the House, and one lying on the table in the Senate under a motion to reconsider the vote that defeated it. This is the original Stout bill modified, and the friends of that gentleman, including the *Times* and *World*, who have both been taken under the wings of Stout provided he can again be Chamberlain, are now directing every effort in their power to call up that bill, strike out the amendments, and then pass it, and send it to the House before the Assembly bill to confirm the appointment of Devlin is pushed ahead. This chamberlaincy is one of the big prizes of the third house, as well as the scheming politicians of New York who are on the make. The office has been kicked about so much that there is now a regular standard market price for a change of officials. The price is more regular than that of stocks in Wall street. The Artizans Bank paid to city officials fifty thousand dollars for the removal of Stout and the appointment of Platt. The Broadway Bank has, it is said, been forced to disgorge a like sum for the confirmation and appointment of Devlin; and now the Shoe and Leather Bank is reported to have appropriated the same sum to pass an act to turn out Devlin and give the appointment to Comptroller Haws. James B. Taylor is the chief engineer on this side of the question at Albany and the disbursing agent in the lobby. He is the most busy man here at present, and has revolving round him at all hours the old stagers in the third house who for years past have been known to work for the side that pays the best, and who are now rolling up their sleeves and working with Taylor to get Stout in out of the cold. As Taylor is the disbursing agent for the concern, all members anxious for a share will walk up to the Colonel's office and claim their portion. The aforesaid agent understands the business, for he has had sundry bills before previous Legislatures. He is the self same individual, with whom was deposited the sum of $17,500 by the Brooklyn authorities last winter to get the one cent ferry bill through; but after spending two or three days negotiating, refunded the money under the advice of Weed, he having been engaged on the other side of the question, and did not want his friend Taylor to be pitted against him. He was also the chief fugelman in the West Washington Market bill, and is therefore fully posted on all the ropes and underground ramifications of the lobby that connect with the members. There is no danger, therefore, of his playing the game of the Albany District Attorney with Gibbons in this matter.

John T. Devlin is here at work on the other side of the question; but Taylor seems to have got the start of him in the third house, and has bought the old heads in that branch of the Legislature. The work goes bravely on, and has succeeded in stirring up a perfect breeze, around the lobby this morning. It being understood that the motion to take the bill from the table in the Senate would be made this morning, a full attendance of the interested patriots was on hand watching the progress of events, which were expected to swell the purses of more than one individual.

Senator Grant moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill entitled "An act in relation to the Department of Finance in the city of New York." This motion was agreed to. Considerable debate followed, after which the motion to reconsider the vote that defeated the bill was carried, whereupon Mr. Sessions moved to recommit said bill to the Committee on Cities and Villages, with instructions to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following, and to report the same back to the Senate forthwith:—"The Chamberlain of the city of New York shall hold his office for a like term for which it is now provided by law the Comptroller of said city shall be elected, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified, and shall be subject to removal from office only for malfeasance therein, in the same manner and by the same proceedings as are now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller or Corporation Counsel of said city, and not otherwise."

This is the House bill, and removes Mr. Devlin. Senator Sessions made a speech in favor of his amendment, and against legislating one man out of office to give place to another.

Senator Spinola moved to amend the amendment as follows:—"The Chamberlain shall keep regular books, showing a complete account of the business of his office as well as the amount paid on account of the several appropriations; and no warrant shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. He shall also report to the head of said department from time to time as he shall direct, the amount of money received or paid out by the said Chamberlain for the periods embraced in said report, together with such other information in relation to the transactions of said bureau as the head of said department may require; and the said Chamberlain shall hereafter be appointed by the head of said Finance Department, and shall hold his office for the term of four years from the date of his appointment, and until his successor shall be duly appointed. The first appointment of a Chamberlain as aforesaid shall be made within ten days after this act takes effect, and the Chamberlain then in office shall continue in office until the person so appointed shall have taken the oath of office and given the security required by law, and no longer."

The effect of this amendment was to turn Devlin out of office and secure the appointment of Stout. The vote was taken on the amendment of Spinola, and was lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Senators Abell, Bell, Connolly, Gardiner, Hillhouse, Ketcham, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Richmond, Spinola, Warner and Williams—14.

Nays—Senators Blood, Colvin, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Lapham, Lawrence, McGraw, J. M. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Robertson, Rotch and Sessions—17.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Sessions' motion to recommit the bill with instruction to insert the bill to confirm Devlin, which was also lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Blood, Colvin, Fiero, Grant, Hammond, Kelly, Lawrence, McGraw, J. M. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Robertson, Sessions and Warner—14.

Nays—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Connolly, Ferry, Gardiner, Goss, Hillhouse, Ketcham, Lapham, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Richmond, Rotch, Spinola, Truman and Williams—18.

These two votes—one on each side of the question—show very conclusively that there is a balance of power in the Senate opposed to any legislation on this subject, and a determination to cast their vote in a way that will defeat both sides. The Stout party, seeing that there was no hope for them to-day, had the bill laid one side for the present, until further arrangements can be made. Several of the Senators earnestly hope that this is the last of it; they say that they have seen enough of this job for one session. Taylor looked quite sore over the result, whilst Stillman and John C. Devlin, the leaders on the other side, were evidently delighted. We shall have another pull at this within a week.

A singular circumstance took place, growing out of this Chamberlain fight, which may yet end in a nice little development. It appears that the bill to provide for the extension of the Chenango canal passed by a vote of 19 to 11. Before the Chamberlain bill was taken up, Senator Truman, who has the charge of that bill, did not vote on the amendment offered by Spinola, but voted against the other. As soon as it was in order, after the Chamberlain bill was laid one side, a motion was made by Senator Blood to reconsider the vote passing the Chenango bill, and moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a tie vote.

The question was then upon the motion to reconsider. Senator J. M. Murphy asked if this was an effort to persecute or punish a Senator for voting as he saw fit? If so, he was opposed to it.

Senator Lawrence, in an excited manner, asked who charged that it was a move to punish a Senator, and continued in an excited strain for some little time.

Senator J. M. Murphy interrupted him and said that he charged it. He believed that the motive that prompted this move was simply that of punishment to Senator Truman for voting as in his judgment he thought was right, and he hoped that the Senate would frown upon all such attempts at persecution.

The debate was further kept up by Senators Lawrence and Spinola, the latter denouncing in bitter terms the effort to force a man to vote against his judgment in that way. The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 18 to 13, and the bill then laid on the table. It is now said that Senator Truman will rise to a question of privilege to-morrow, and state that before the Senate convened he was threatened by the same party if he voted against them they would kill his Chenango bill.

If the Devlin side are forced to this point to carry their ends, they are really in a bad position indeed, and offer one of the best arguments in favor of the other side of the question, and they will find that the use of money in the lobby will only damn a measure in the eyes of honest men half as soon as an effort in persecuting a man for voting as he considered was right. They had better let the job which they have undertaken on Trueman out, the sooner the better for them.

The concurrent resolution relative to the amendment to the constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, was taken up, but postponed until Friday next without taking any action.

The bill to give preference to the trial of White with Clancy was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The friends of White appear to be quite nervous over this matter; their movements about the State Capitol have made many here believe that there is more truth that poetry in the charge of the *Leader*.

The bill to make alterations in the map of New York in relation to the opening of Madison avenue, was reported to the Senate this morning. The bill which passed the Senate last winter, owing to an error in transcribing, or some other cause, was imperfect, and was found to work seriously against the interests of property holders owing to a discrepancy in the width of streets. This bill is simply to perfect that bill.

The usual bill to provide for the payment of unclaimed deposits in our savings banks to the State Treasury was introduced in the Assembly this morning, together with several other bills of no particular importance to the public. Several bills were reported by the standing committees, including one or two dime savings banks—one in Harlem and one in Brooklyn.

One hour and a half of the time of the House was taken up this morning upon a bill relative to a quarrel in a Baptist church in Washington county, between the trustees and the congregation.

The bill to incorporate the Veteran Guard Association of the Seventh regiment, or National Guard, passed the House this morning. Also, the bill to authorize the Courts of New York temporarily to hire rooms to hold court in.

The news that has found its way to Albany in regard to the confirmation of the contracts for cleaning the streets by the Common Council, is of the most barefaced and startling nature. It appears that your city fathers had a regular graduated scale which they offered to confirm the bids for, varying from twenty to sixty thousand dollars, just as the case might be. They offered to confirm the bid for $350,000 for the sum of $50,000, the next bid for $50,000, and the bid which they did confirm, viz., Andrew J. Hackley, for $279,000, whose sureties are Thomas and Anthony S. Hope, they asked, and is said received, the nice little sum of $40,000, each person in the ring receiving his share to take home with him at once. The lowest bidder was $175,000, but as he would not come down, the bid of Hackley was taken, that being almost one hundred thousand above the other.

These developments at once show the meaning of the ring in the Common Council, and that it is organized for the purpose of selfish ends. This voting money into a person's own pocket was formerly considered the same as voting one's self into a penitentiary, but for some cause or other it appears that a new rule applies about the City Hall, and instead of ruining those who vote in that way, it only enriches them, and soon places them on the list of the aristocracy. It has long been the wonder of those not initiated in the matter, how men who enter the Common Council poor come out in a short time wealthy, men without any salary. There are several very interesting facts about recent operations of the ring in the Common Council, which throw considerable light upon this branch of the subject, that have been brought to my knowledge in the last few days, which I propose to deal out to the readers of the Herald in convenient doses, and will, I think, satisfy any person in regard to the aims and objects of the ring, so famous and prosperous of late. Their recent transaction has become known to everybody, and is upon the tongue of all New York politicians.

The bill to take from the Common Council the confirmation of contracts is slowly progressing in the Senate, and is as follows:—

Section 1. All contracts by or on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall be awarded to the lowest bidder for the same respectively, with adequate security, and every such contract shall be deemed confirmed in and to such lowest bidder, at the time of the opening of the bids, estimates or proposal therefor, and such contract shall be forthwith duly executed in the name of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, by the head of the department having cognizance thereof, with such lowest bidder. All contracts now pending before the said Common Council for confirmation shall respectively be deemed to be valid, and confirmed in and to the lowest bidder for the same with adequate security, and such contracts shall be executed in the manner aforesaid, at the expiration of fifteen days from the passage of this act. All assessment lists for work done under any contract by or on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, shall, after having been revised and completed by the Board of Assessors, be laid before the said Common Council, and all such assessment lists shall be deemed to be confirmed at the expiration of fifteen days from the time the same shall be so presented to the said Common Council. All assessment lists now pending before the said Common Council shall be deemed to be confirmed at the expiration of fifteen days from the passage of this act. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to repeal any provision of law relating to contracts, except as herein provided.

Sec. 2. Section four of chapter five hundred and nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the county of New York to raise money by tax for city purposes, and to regulate the expenditure thereof; and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York to levy a tax for county purposes, and to regulate the expenditure thereof; and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the said tax, and to issue county revenue bonds therefor," passed April 17, 1860, is hereby amended by striking out all of the fourth section of said act occurring after the word "awarded," in the forty-seventh line of said section, as appearing in the session laws of the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "To the lowest bidder who shall give adequate security in manner and form as now provided for by law. In case the contract is not confirmed by the Common Council within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the same shall become a law, and binding upon the city."

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

A general feeling of relief was manifested by all parties here on the receipt of the news that the Peace Convention had agreed upon a compromise measure and adjourned. Weed and Corning have both telegraphed that the troubles will now be settled.

The Governor sent in a veto to-night on the bill to extend the time of collection of taxes in Oneida county. Had his veto been sustained it would have been a loan to the State Treasury of several thousand dollars. A sharp debate took place, and the bill was finally passed over his veto by a decided vote. The Governor made considerable capital out of his vetoes last year, and is evidently trying to play the thing again. He is exhibiting a bullheadism that will prevent any of his vetoes from being respected.

The Capital Punishment bill was debated at much length, and progress again reported. During the discussion a squad of members huddled in the centre of the chamber, amusing themselves over the "Book of Martyrs," just out. The scene was a rich one.

It appears that we are to have an affair of honor at the State capital—a new nine days' wonder *a la* Washington. Senator Lawrence, of Queens county, gave Senator McLeod Murphy the lie this afternoon in debate, which created considerable fluttering at the time; but no one supposed that it would go further. Senator Murphy has, however, sent him a challenge to-night, through Mr. Rich, Murphy's partner. Senator Lawrence turned all sorts of colors on the reception of the belligerent note, and has ever since been in a wonderful state of excitement. He sought for Murphy to compromise it; but the latter would not see him, but sent him to his friend Mr. Rich. Mr. Lawrence immediately sought for Rich, and stated that he had endeavored to see Murphy, but he would not permit an interview. Says Rich—"You have no business with him, but are bound upon the honor of a gentleman to select a friend, and reply to his challenge." Lawrence was very anxious to settle the matter, but at the latest advices he was flying about, not knowing where he stood. The affair is known only to a few intimate friends, but has stirred up a perfect breeze amongst them. We shall hardly have a duel, for Senator Lawrence will make any apology asked for. Who will say after this that we cannot get up any entertainment customary in Washington? If this succeeds in stopping the blackguardism in the Senate the State will have reason to thank Murphy.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1861.

Petitions were presented for an increase of the duties on salt.

Mr. Hammond, on a question of privilege, replied to some remarks made by Senator Williams yesterday, in reference to his, Senator Hammond's course, and some personal remarks followed, during which Senator Williams expressed the hope that he might never reach the level of Hammond's reputation in that circle. The matter was dropped after a personal reply by Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Manierre reported, for the consideration of the Senate, a bill to reduce the fares on the New York city railroads.

Mr. Rotch reported a bill making appropriation in aid of the State Agricultural College.

The bill to incorporate the American Missionary Society was reported favorably.

The bill for the University of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By J. McLeod Murphy—For the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island; it transfers the title of the Quarantine lands to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who are to reserve the land for offices and residences of health officers, physicians and assistants, and sell the same lots under certain restrictions.

By Mr. Ramsey—To limit the fare on city railroads to three cents.

By Mr. Connolly—To exempt New York and Albany from the operation of the present Excise laws; also to make cases in which municipal corporations are sole plaintiffs or defendants preferred cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

By Mr. Manierre—Creating a Board of Metropolitan Health Commissioners for New York, Kings and Richmond counties, similar to the House bill; also to prevent fire insurance companies dividing among stockholders an amount greater than one-tenth of their capital, unless in possession of a surplus fund in excess of their capital and the proper dividend equal to the whole amount of premiums received of the company.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to amend the charter of New York. The bill abolishes the Board of Councilmen, provides for a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and makes various changes in the city government, to take effect January, 1862.

Mr. Lawrence moved to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company, so as to give them exclusive use of the slips and piers at Hunter's Point, and at all the piers leased from the city.

The bill to extend the Chenango canal was passed by 19 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Manierre, such part of the Governor's message as relates to New York city was referred to the New York delegation.

Assembly.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1861.

The privilege of the floor was voted to Hon. Chas. E. Clark, ex-member of Congress.

A large number of reports were presented on a variety of subjects.

The standing committees made numerous reports on private bills.

The following bills were reported unfavorably:—To repeal the Excise laws so far as as relates to New York, Brooklyn and Albany; to incorporate the Lutheran Widows' Fund Society; to prohibit the use of camphene and burning fluids in dwellings and hotels.

The following bills were reported favorably:—To require Commissioners of Excise to give bonds; to amend the laws in relation to the time of opening the polls at elections; to amend the New York and Flushing Railroad charter; to repeal all acts for the payment of interest on canal drafts and awards by the Canal Board; for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received.

The Governor returned with his veto the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida county.

After a warm debate the bill was passed over the Governor's veto.

The bill in relation to capital punishment was then taken up and debated till the adjournment, without a vote being taken. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening of next week.

Adjourned.

Expected Steamers from Europe.

Sandy Hook, Feb. 27—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamers Edinburg or Australasian, both due off this point, with later European advices.

Portland, Feb. 27—12 o'clock midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Canadian, from Liverpool, now due at this port with dates to the 15th.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention.

New Haven, Feb. 27, 1861.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended. Daniel P. Tyler, of Brooklyn, was chosen President. The usual committees were appointed.

E. R. Foster, of New Haven, being proposed for Governor, handsomely declined and recommended the nomination of the present Governor; and, thereupon, Gov. William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, was unanimously nominated, with great enthusiasm.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

The Overland Mail.

Fort Smith, Feb. 27, 1861.

A through overland mail coach passed this place to-day.

This mail came through unmolested. The seizure of the mail before reported was at Apache pass, about 250 miles west of El Paso, by Indians, who seized the mail, all the stock and grain belonging to the company, and broke up the station temporarily. The route along Apache pass is now protected by a company of United States dragoons and no further trouble is apprehended.

News from Brazos.

New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1861.

The steamer Arizona, from Brazos 25th, has arrived, with $116,000 in specie.

News from Matanzas.

Quarantine, Feb. 27—Midnight.

The steamer Matanzas from Matanzas, is now coming up the harbor.

New Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Feb. 27, 1861.

The Railroad bill will come up to-morrow in the House.

A joint committee of both houses has been appointed to reconstruct the legislative districts.

Nathaniel H. Slaight, of Jersey City, and S. H. Gray, were to-day admitted as counsellors of the Supreme Court of this State.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 27, 1861.

The Senate this afternoon passed the first and second sections of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill, and then adjourned until evening.

The House has passed a joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

The Senate is still in session, discussing the tonnage tax.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill has been passed to a third reading.

Private dispatches, read in open Senate to-night, relative to the agreement of the Peace Conference at Washington to re-establish the Missouri compromise line, caused loud demonstrations of applause from the Senators as well as from the galleries.

Arrest of a Confidence Operator.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1861.

Thos. Hasty, a young man of the "confidence school," was arrested here to-day, charged with obtaining two thousand dollars worth of watches and jewelry from a New York firm, by assuming the name of a reliable trader of Buxton, Maine. The property was recovered, and Hasty locked up for an examination.

Southern Steamship Arrival.

Savannah, Feb. 26, 1861.

The sidewheel steamship Augusta, of Mitchell's line, arrived at Tybee at ten o'clock this morning.

The Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1861.

The footings of our bank statement for the past week are as follows:—

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	6,770,500
Specie	4,730,000
Due from other banks	6,823,000
Due to other banks	8,452,000
Deposits	17,833,000
Circulation	6,384,000

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1861.

Stocks firm, except Reading Railroad. Pennsylvania State 5's, 85¾; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 10,500 bales: middling uplands, 10¾c. a 11¼c. Flour dull: Ohio, $5 25. Corn—Mixed, 64c. a 66c. Pork dull: mess, $18 50. Other articles unchanged.

Baltimore, Feb. 27, 1861.

Flour dull and declined 12½c.: Ohio and Howard street at $5 25, extra, $5 62½. Wheat heavy: red, $1 25 a $1 32; white, $1 40 a $1 60. Corn active: mixed, 56c. a 57c.; yellow, 57c. a 60c. Provisions dull: mess pork, $17 25. Lard 10c. Coffee firm at 12¾c. a 13c. Whiskey buoyant at 19c. a 19½c.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1861.

Flour unchanged at $5 25. Wheat advanced 5c. a 5c.: sales 3,000 bushels red, $1 30 a $1 35; white, $1 45. Corn dull: sales 2,000 bushels at 62½c. for old. Coffee—Rio, 11½c. a 13c. Whiskey advanced ½c. at 18c. a 19c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27, 1861.

Flour firm, at $4 55 a $4 60. Whiskey has advanced to 16c. per gallon. Mess pork in good demand, at $17. Bacon firm: shoulders, 7¼c.; sides, 9¾c. a 10¼c. Bulk meats—Prices are somewhat stiffer, but quotations remain unchanged. Lard dull. The money market is unchanged.

Travel at Albany and Troy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Greenbush, Feb. 23, 1861.

When the freshet of last week broke up the ice in the Hudson river between Albany and this place, it obliged all passengers and mails from New York and elsewhere to go through Troy to Schenectady, and there take the Central Railroad to get to Albany. For three days we had no mails or papers from New York, and even now our mails reach us by way of Troy. They are carried via that place to Albany for distribution, and then back through the same place for delivery.

The Northern Railroad between Albany and West Troy was for several days covered with ice and impassable. This is the first day that travellers have not been obliged to go twelve miles out of the way to and from the New York or Boston cars, and now they cross on a track of single boards laid on the ice, while heavy baggage and freight still have to go to Troy.

Ought not these known facts induce our lawmakers to allow us a bridge, not only for convenience, but for safety and economy of time and money? A SUBSCRIBER.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Belize, Hon—Bark Honduras—J F Sauro, J P Kavega, Capt Seeley, late of brig Ann Elizabeth, C W Pyne.

Ponce, PR—Schr Euphemia—Mrs Rafael Vinas and daughter, of Philadelphia; Mrs Henrietta Eisele, Antonio F Dubocq, N York; Geo F Wendzey, France.

Minatitlan—Schr Moses B Bramhall—Sullivan Cutter, of Boston.

DEPARTURES.

Liverpool—Steamship North American, from Portland—T Geff, G A Sargison and F Kirkwood, of Montreal; O Vivian and lady, Quebec; J Henderson, Pittsburg; J Brooks, Lewiston; J Gierie and J B Fayle, New Mexico; Capt J McGilvery and lady, Searsport; Capt Ruddock, Plymouth; D Regan, Lawrence; P Barron and W Casey, Boston; I Austin and Henry Reynolds, Chicago; B McDonald and lady, L McPherson and A Sylvester, New York; J Calvert, Detroit; T Pete, Hamilton.

Liverpool—Steamship Africa—R Gray, New York; F Menning, do; G O Hall, Louisiana; Mrs Margaret Corbett and child, New York; Wm Thurnauer, San Francisco; L A Ebrano, do; F B Booth, New York; S Birrell, do; Mr and Mrs J P Ripley, England; Louis Engleborn, New York; Wm Roseneath, do; Septimus Crowe, do; Thomas Sharp, France; D Seligman, Miss Jane Arkell, New York; W H Cage, Liverpool; Mrs Noble, England; Mr John Rotheroe, London; Wm Morrice, New York; Mr and Mrs S Vale, do; A Voght, do; Mr and Mrs Vidalie Amat and two children, Paris; Harry Thompson, Philadelphia; Charles Blackwood, do; Joseph Greenwood, California; A Thiers, Tennessee; Thomas Spencer, England; Colonel John C Fremont, California.

Savannah—Steamship Florida—Madame J Beaumont, Mrs Pease, Geo Schaw, Jos Lipman, L Fried, T McKenna, Miss Rose Fitzsimmons, S A Armstrong, G B Golden, W R Brown, N K Barnum, M J Barr, Edwd Lark, J F Russell.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family and manufacturing Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain, by a new process. Beautiful teeth inserted for $5 each. J. JAY VILLERS, Dentist, 158 Grand street.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. Open day and evening.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and Instantaneous—place or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees—Also, Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair, manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

The Indian Herb Dr., F. Tumblety, M. D., from Canada, will describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. Office No. 933 Broadway, within a half a minute's walk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such balms as have no strife
With Nature or the laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor Poison men to ease their Pain.
Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple Herbs, beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.
A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Cull'd from the dewy Lea—
These, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.

F. TUMBLETY, M. D.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 118, Feb. 27, 1861.
62, 60, 22, 52, 66, 15, 31, 73, 24, 9, 5, 78, 8.
DELAWARE—CLASS 150, Feb. 27, 1861.
64, 52, 15, 13, 19, 39, 49, 31, 54, 65, 26, 68, 31, 14.

Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charges by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 50, Feb. 27, 1861.
57, 44, 53, 14, 22, 56, 15, 32, 70, 75, 34, 29.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 28, Feb. 27, 1861.
55, 44, 78, 40, 37, 23, 33, 60, 7, 71, 12, 70, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Immense Sale. The continued reputation and immense sale of BRANDRETH'S PILLS proves their general utility. THOUSANDS GIVEN UP TO DIE HAVE BEEN RESTORED BY THEM to robust health. The thousands who have been thus restored are the best, surest, and most reliable method of rendering their virtues known. The time is at hand when the whole world will concede that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best and surest purgative, and most certain curer of all acute diseases, and most speedy eraser of pain, whether present in the head, in the lungs, in the bowels, in the muscles, or bones. And because they always ABSTRACT ACRIMONIOUS MATTERS FROM THE BLOOD, which are the cause of pain. Those having painful affections, or whose health is feeble, should give heed. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at 294 Canal street, and No. 4 Union square, New York.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861. Leary & Co.'s Successors—HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House, Will introduce on Saturday, the 2d day of March (in addition to their standard Hat), a new quality of Fine Silk Hat, PRICE $3 75.

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Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker street.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machines may now be had for $50, at 500 Broadway.

Married.

Chapin—Henion.—On Tuesday, February 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. C. Poinier, Mr. George Chapin to Miss Delaphine Henion, eldest daughter of Captain J. Henion.

Ingersoll—Frith.—On Tuesday evening, February 26, by the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Isaac M. Van Ingersoll, Jr., to Elizabeth B. Frith, both of this city.

Payne—Brown.—On Tuesday, February 26, by the Rev. Mr. Dickson, Mr. John Payne to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Brown, all of this city.

Pearson—Mason.—On Wednesday, February 27, by the Rev. Dr. Foss, Alexander Pearson, of New York, to Sarah, daughter of John F. Mason, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Died.

Brin.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 27, Mr. William Brin, aged 18 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, also the members of Clinton Engine Company No. 20, and the Fire Department of Brooklyn, W. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner Fulton avenue and Adelphi street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Bullwinkle.—On Wednesday morning, February 27, Anna, daughter of George and Margaret Bullwinkle, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at one o'clock, from 11 Amity street. The remains to be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Dodge.—On Wednesday, February 27, Robert Dodge, aged 67 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Minetta street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

Fitzgerald.—On Tuesday, February 26, Catherine Marshall, the beloved wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, and daughter of the late John Marshall, of Kilcasken House, county Limerick, Ireland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 240 avenue A.

Limerick papers please copy.

Frazer.—On Tuesday, February 26, Mary Ann, wife of Julius Frazer, aged 38 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 552 Grand street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Gross.—In Brooklyn (E. D.), on Tuesday, February 26, William S. Gross, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the corner of South Second and Ninth streets, without further invitation.

Gilbey.—In this city, on Wednesday, February 27, of disease of the brain, John, infant son of Margaret and John Gilbey, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 243 Wooster street.

Harrison.—At Smithville, Chenango county, New York, on Saturday, February 23, John Harrison, aged 40 years.

Joint.—On Tuesday evening, February 26, Eliza Joint, wife of Richard Joint.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Green avenue, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Jenkins.—In this city, on Tuesday morning, February 26, Jeremiah F. Jenkins, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Trinity church, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, where his friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Jentzen.—On Wednesday, February 27, Maria C., daughter of John Henry and Johanna Jentzen, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Franklin street.

Kessler.—On Tuesday evening, February 26, at nine o'clock, Adolphus Kessler, formerly of Stapleton, Staten Island, in his 19th year.

The friends and his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely, at his late residence, No. 4 Harrison street, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Stapleton for interment.

Keno.—On Wednesday morning, February 27, John Keno, aged 20 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 164 East Twenty-fourth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Kerrigan.—On Wednesday morning, February 27, Thomas F. Kerrigan, son of James Kerrigan.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock, from the Church of St. Columbia, West Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Lyon.—On Wednesday, February 27, Lawrence, only remaining child of Wm. J. and Mary J. Lyon, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his grand father, Mr. Nichols, 91 Second avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Latham.—On Wednesday, February 27, Mrs. Latham, wife of George Latham.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 67 Sixth avenue. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

McGough.—Edward McGough, a native of the parish of Mackney, county Monahan, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, 214 West street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Morgan.—On Wednesday, February 27, Miss Jane Morgan, in the 80th year of her age.

Due notice of her funeral will be given.

MacLeod.—At Washington City, on Monday, February 25, Jane Mackay Smith, wife of Donald MacLeod, Esq., of Washington, and daughter of the late Peter Smith, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio papers will please copy this notice.

McLane.—On Tuesday, February 26, John McLane, First Sergeant company K, First regiment New York Volunteers, aged 37 years.

The officers and members of the New York Volunteers are requested to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

JAMES O. BURNHAM, Brvt. Col. N. Y. Vol., Chairman.
Chas. H. Innes, Brvt. Major N. Y. Vol., Sec'y.

Olney.—On Wednesday, February 27, at 93 Prince street, Frederick, of scarlatina, Frank Olney, son of George and Mary Olney.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

O'Neil.—On Wednesday, February 27, Ann O'Neil, wife of John O'Neil, in the 59th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 343 West Twenty-sixth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Oliver.—On Wednesday, February 27, Mary C. Oliver, wife of the late Edwin W. Oliver and daughter of John Cuthell, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, James D. Oliver, No. 63 Amity street, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Post.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February, Joy Post, Jr., aged 10 years and 10 months.

His remains will be taken to Essex, Conn., his native place, for interment.

Purcell.—On Tuesday, February 26, Philip M. Purcell, son of John and Mary Purcell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 482 Broome street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Pitts.—On Wednesday morning, February 27, at her late residence, No. 81 Mott street, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Paton, in the 60th year of her age.

The notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's paper.

California papers please copy.

Sparrow.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, January [illegible] William Edward, eldest son of William B. and Margaret Sparrow, of Williamsburg, L. I., aged 24 years [illegible] and 12 days. His remains were interred in the Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco.

Smith.—On [illegible], February 27, after a short illness, Fannie [illegible], daughter of Capt. Thomas and Cherry J. Smith, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 53 South [illegible] street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

Underhill.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, February 27, Elizabeth Underhill, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 East Houston street. His remains will be taken to Tuckahoe, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, for interment.

Winters.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, February 26, John Winters, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John, Hugh J., Matthew and Joseph H. Winters, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from No. 154 York street.

Wells.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, February 27, Reuben P., infant son of Palmer B. and Catharine Wells, aged 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Episcopal church in Factoryville, S. I.

Woods.—On Wednesday, February 27, after a severe illness, Arthur Woods.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, A. S. and B. F. Woods, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY Forward to NEW ORLEANS In four days, all rail. Other cities South are reached with equal speed. Special contracts for time, prices, insurance, &c., can be made on application to John Hoey, at our office, 59 Broadway. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 BROADWAY—ARTISTIC MONOGRAMS beautifully cut and stamped on note paper.

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AT EVERDELL'S OLD STORE, 302 BROADWAY, Wedding Cards. These celebrated engraved Cards sold only at this store.

A MEDICAL WONDER. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also scrofula, erysipelas, saltrheum, pimples, blotches, old ulcers, fever sores. The worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercurial complaints, debility, liver and kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. HYATT'S Life Balsam has cured thousands of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions. It does not contain a particle of mercury or any other deleterious minerals. Principal depot, 246 Grand street.

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CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints and all Diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

CABINET FURNITURE AT RETAIL FOR CASH.—Finding our wholesale trade much interrupted by the political troubles, we offer great inducements to families making changes in the spring and wishing furniture well made, but at reasonable prices. During the winter we have accumulated a large stock of the most fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the best kiln dried stock, and this we offer at a small advance on the cost. J. M. DOE & CO. Manufactory and Warerooms 96 and 98 East Houston street, four doors east of Bowery.

DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, AT ONCE CURED, BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, OCULIST AND AURIST. SOLE INVENTOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW ÆTHEREAL EAR INHALATOR. APPROVED OF BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES. READ TESTIMONY.

Steamship Montgomery, Feb. 19, 1861. Dr. Von Moschzisker—Dear Sir—I have been completely deaf for many years. The benefit I have derived from your gentle and scientific treatment is quite astonishing. I can now hear distinctly, and I have no more deafness. JAMES KING, Savannah Pilot.

114 Franklin Street, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1861. Dr. Von Moschzisker—Dear Sir—Afflicted under a sense of duty, I have to testify your success in completely restoring me from a singing noise and deafness for more than sixteen years. After all other applications had failed, I had the good fortune to call upon you, which makes me grateful and gives me great pleasure to recommend you to all those suffering from deafness. Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

New York, Feb. 8, 1861. This certifies that my wife has been afflicted with partial deafness for three years, suffering with pain and rumbling noises, with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Moschzisker has, in the brief space of half an hour, removed from both her ears matter that would have curpassed my belief, and has relieved her entirely, so that she now hears perfectly. JAMES EDSALL, Brooklyn.

OFFICE, NO. 107 CLINTON PLACE. Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES? If so, and they won't grow naturally, the only thing that will compel them to grow is my Onguent, which will produce them in six weeks time, and will not stain or injure the skin. It has now been before the public for eight years, and never has failed to do all I claim for it. I send it by mail, postage free, to any part of the country. Price $1. R. G. GRAHAM, 109 Nassau street.

DRS. POWELL AND PHILLIPS, OCULISTS AND Aurists, No. 833 Broadway, above Twelfth street. Dr. Powell has devoted his attention exclusively to the Eye and Ear for over twenty years in this city. Practical experience enables him to treat with skill and success all affections of these delicate organs. Dr. Phillips, late army surgeon, has seen disease in all its forms in the Crimea, and as house surgeon to Westminster Hospital, London, and attends to all medical and surgical cases. Invalids are assured that, on consultation, they will be told with truthfulness what their disease really is, and whether curable or otherwise.

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CONTENTS: George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham; Dr. Grammont, Saint Evremond and Rochester; Beau Fielding; Of Certain Clubs and Club Wits Under Anne; William Congreve; Beau Nash and the Bath Set; Philip, Duke of Wharton; Lord Hervey and the Twickenham Set; Philip Dormer Stanhope, Lord Chesterfield; The Abbe Scarron; La Rochefoucauld and Saint Simon; Horace Walpole and his Strawberry Hill; George Selwyn and Gilly Williams; Richard Brinsley Sheridan and the Prince's Set; Theodore Edward Hook and the Literary Set; Sidney Smith and the Holland House Set; George Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe.

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A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A situation in a respectable family as lady's maid, nurse or to take charge of children; would teach them the rudiments if required; is a good needlewoman; no objection to travel or to an out of town situation. Apply to Mrs. Thompson, 275 East 9th st., first floor.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A GOOD PLACE for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl; she can be recommended as a fine seamstress and lady's maid; would not object to take care of a child. Apply at the New York Hotel, room 143.

A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN GIRL, WITH BEST CITY reference, wants a place as chambermaid and waiter in a small family; can do plain sewing and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at 477 3d av., above 29th st.

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$30,000 worth of goods marked down.
An examination of the following prices
Must satisfy the most incredulous:—
400 dozen all linen Towels at 1s. per dozen; very low.
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700 dozen fancy silk Ties, 1s. 6d.; worth 50c.
Another lot of those very fine
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KANGAROO.....Saturday, 2d March
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And every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Do. to London.....80 | Do. to London.....35
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Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, March 2, the United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
On SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, enclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
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The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
Steamer of Saturday, March 9.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC
Jefferson Maury, Commander,
Will leave from pier foot of Canal street, North river, on Saturday, March 9, for the above ports, touching at Queenstown, to land her mails.
The Adriatic has water tight compartments, and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.
Rates of passage, Cabin to Havre.....$110
Rates of passage, Cabin to Southampton.....100
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The Vanderbilt European line steamships will sail between New York, Southampton and Havre,
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VANDERBILT, Lefevre,	" May 4	" May 22
ILLINOIS, Terry,	" May 18	" June 5
VANDERBILT, Lefevre,	" June 15	" July 3

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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. P. E. TERRY, will sail from pier No. 3 North river, New York, at noon, Saturday, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75 First cabin.....$80
Third cabin.....30 Third cabin.....35
This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers, and has been refitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought iron bulkheads, absolutely water tight and fireproof, enclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.
Her next trip from New York will be on May 18.
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STEAM TO HAMBURG, HAVRE, LONDON AND Southampton.—The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship
SAXONIA, H. Ehlers, commander,
will leave on Friday, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., for Hamburg, via Southampton, taking passengers for Havre, London, Southampton and Hamburg.
First cabin.....$100 | second cabin.....$60 | Steerage.....$35
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 151 Broadway.
The steamship BAVARIA will succeed the Saxonia April 1.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 20 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
Saturday, March 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:—
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
82 Broadway, up stairs.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Packet 1st March.—The well known packet ship WM. TAPSCOTT, Capt. Bell, sails as above. For passage in cabin, second cabin and steerage, apply on board pier 38 East river, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO LIVERPOOL, BY THE Black Ball line of Packets.—The ISAAC WEBB sails 1st of March, the MANHATTAN on the 16th. For Passage apply on board, at pier 23 East river, or to JACOB WILSON, 105 South street.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Packets.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA—VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE, CARRYING THE United States Mails.—Positively first ship to sail for Melbourne and Sydney, clipper ship BORNEO, will sail 5th March, and has unexcelled accommodations for first class passengers. Clipper ship ANNIE KIMBALL, 1,800 tons, will succeed, and sail 25th March; has excellent accommodations for first and second class passengers, all on deck. For freight or passage apply on board, pier 7 East river, or to R. W. CAMERON, 20 Beaver street.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—Packet for March 12 guaranteed the only vessel sailing in March carrying second cabin passengers. The splendid clipper ship HUSSAR, 1,200 tons, Howland, commander. Accommodations all on deck. Early application for first and second cabin passage must be made. Apply to or address Mailler, Lord & Quereau, 108 Wall street.

JAMAICA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET Line, carrying the mail.—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on Wednesday, March 20, from pier 37 North river. Passage—First cabin, $60; second cabin, $35; third class, $25. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, agents, 57 Broad street.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
TO SAIL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The Steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. D. Bulloch, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from pier foot of Murray street, North river.
Horses taken on all the steamers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 89 Murray street.
The Steamship CAHAWBA sails 11th March.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American royal mail steamship KARNAK, Captain Lemesurier, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
Monday.....March 4.
Saturday.....March 20.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BElow.—The first class steamship FLORIDA, Captain Isaac Crowell, will leave on Wednesday, February 27, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 12 North river. Through tickets can be had for the following places:—New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The ALABAMA, Captain George R. Schenck will succeed.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON, New York, JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, | Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamships of the American Atlantic Steamship Company will leave pier 12 North river on the following days, at 3 P. M.:—
MONTGOMERY, Captain Berry, Thursday, February 28, or sooner if full.
The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.
Tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street and 335 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND the South and Southwest—United States mail side wheel steamship line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock. Through tickets to the various places South. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Notice—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers the rates of freight will be advanced.

NORTH CAROLINA—WEEKLY.
The new and first class steamship NORTH CAROLINA, Captain William Powell, will leave pier 13 North river, for Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, February 27, at three P.M., connecting with Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester railroads.
Goods forwarded to all parts of North and South Carolina free of commission.
Freight eight cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
86 West street and 335 Broadway.
The PARKERSBURG will succeed, and leave on Saturday, March 2.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroad, for Lynchburg, Bristol, Memphis and intermediate places.
Freights received every day, and through receipts furnished, at pier 13, North river.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, leaves every Tuesday, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Captain Parrish, every Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, stateroom and meals included, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....$1 75
White French China Dinner sets, 149 pieces.....24 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....5 50
Gold and colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....8 00
Gold band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces.....46 75
SEVENTY-FIVE
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, ranging in price from.....$50 to $150 00
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen.....1 75
(A new lot and richly worth $3.)
Cut glass Decanters, the pair.....3 00
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.....1 81
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen.....4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen.....4 00
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.....2 00
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, each.....7 00
Silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles.....4 25
Silver plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....15 00
Ivory handle Dinner Knives, the dozen.....4 50
Ivory handle Tea Knives, the dozen.....4 00
Also a fresh arrival of iron stone China, from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, will be offered during the present week at most inviting prices.
ON MONDAY, March 4,
we will exhibit our new spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
embracing designs entirely novel and handsome. These goods have been produced—on account of the deranged state of affairs—at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
will favor their own interests by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, MANUFACTURER, for the last sixteen years, of the justly celebrated IXL Legee Buttonhole Twist; and since the general introduction of the sewing machine, maker of the acknowledged superior article called the Legee IXL Sewing Machine Twist, would most respectfully announce that he has entered the market entirely on his own account, and intends to keep constantly on hand and for sale a full and complete assortment of unrivalled Buttonhole Twist and Machine Twist, to be known by the name of Star Legee Twist. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Price lists to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to yours, very respectfully, JAMES LOVATT, 179 Bank street, Newark, N. J.

AGENTS MAKE FROM $5 TO $30 DAILY SELLING WHEELER'S Patent Keyhole Guard, to prevent thieves and burglars from opening door locks with false keys. Sample and directions sent by mail for thirty cents. Address Geo. Wheeler, 503 Broadway, N. Y.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS! AWNINGS!—GET ONE OF TOBIAS' Awnings for your store or dwelling. They are as durable as any that are made. Factory 320 Hudson street, New York.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, &c., can only be cured by preparations of the Mexican Anasahuite Wood. Advice given and for sale by Dr. C. KROG & CO., 54 Bleecker street, near Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLES BORDAS, DESIGNER.—TO DRESS AND mantle makers.—New designs for the season in braid, silk, embroidery, applique, traced at the shortest notice on very liberal terms, upon silks, cottons, velvets, &c., at 476½ Broadway.

DEAFNESS.—A NEWLY INVENTED INSTRUMENT for extreme cases of deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Price £2 12s. Every other kind of hearing instrument. Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, W., London, England.

GRANITE COLUMNS WANTED.—TWELVE SECOND hand Quincy Granite Columns, 9 feet long, 14 by 15 or 16 by 16 inches; and twelve three feet six inches long, by 16x16 inches. Address, stating price per running foot and where they can be seen, Granite, box 129, New York Post office.

GREENHOUSES—TO CAPITALISTS.—RIGHTS FOR Hartwell's portable metallic Sash. Only patent of the kind; elegant, cheap and durable. Orders for greenhouses received. References given. Call and see model. 71 Nassau street, room 9. BEMIS & CO.

"LOVE OF STRONG DRINK CURED."
BY DOCTOR HENRY ZELL'S WONDERFUL POWDERS,
which may be given, unknown to the drinker, in coffee, tea, or any other drink.
Warranted to produce no nausea, and to be perfectly harmless.
Price One Dollar per Package—Sent by mail on receipt of Price.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 63 Division street, corner of Market, New York.
For sale at Mrs. Beach's book store, 214 Eighth avenue.
Brooklyn—Mrs. Hayes' Agency, 175 Fulton street.
Newark, New Jersey—At Dr. William T. Mercer's, 224 Broad street.
Morristown, New Jersey—At C. V. Freeman's store.

MAILLARD'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE.
FAMILY CHOCOLATE, 25 cents.
CHOCOLATE DE SANTE PERFECTIONE.
CHOCOLATE A LA VANILLA.
CHOCOLATE DOUBLE VANILLA.
CHOCOLATE PAR EXCELLENCE.
CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS.
CHOCOLATE CARAMALS.
All the above Chocolate are made from the best material and warranted pure.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
HENRY MAILLARD,
621 Broadway; factory 158 and 160 Mercer street.

MARBLE MANTELS.—GREAT BARGAINS IN MANtels; a large stock on hand, and a great reduction in prices for any kind ordered this month. Call soon at A. KLABER'S Marble Yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue. Mantels put up in any place in the country.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES WHO ARE heir to property in foreign countries are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property laying in her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of thirty cents, or United States postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

SOAPS.
Benson's Russian Laundry Soap, for families, hotels, &c. For sale by all grocers and druggists. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, 24 John street, and 138 Pearl street.

SOAPS.
Salt water Soaps, manufactured by E. Benson, to last in all climates. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, 24 John street, and 138 Pearl street. This Soap is well known.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered. $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you will also be satisfied that this is the place to buy teas. Flour, $5, $4 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 Greenwich street and 39 Murray street, New York.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABlishment.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane street (late 15 John street). Branch offices, 721 Broadway, and 158 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, SECOND HAND MECHANIcal Instruments. Address Morgan, Herald office.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A ROW BOAT IN good order and capable of carrying six or eight persons, may find a customer by addressing W. S., box 2,245 Post office, placing price and where the same may be seen.

$24 A WEEK TO AGENTS.—AGENTS ARE MAKING from $12 to $24 a week by selling Tiff's superior Diamond Cement, the best in the world; a small capital only required. Apply at 102 Nassau street, room No. 7.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE.—FOR SALE, A COMPLETE SUIT of Officer's Clothing of the 71st Regiment, with accoutrements complete, nearly new, price $55. Apply to GEO. HOLBROOK, 222 Bleecker street, near Carmine.

NATIONAL GUARD SUIT FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF Mr. FLINT, No. 19 Wall street, Room No. 1, second floor.

MEDICAL.

AN IMPORTANT WORK—A GUIDE FOR THE MARried, or those contemplating it.—The afflicted, debilitated or diseased should not marry, or adopt any treatment, till they have informed themselves of the truth only found in Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. Mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House. The doctor cures all such affections, recent or long standing, expeditiously and privately, as for years past, at 647 Broadway, up stairs.

A WORD TO THE SUFFERING.—TRY DR. WARD, 483 Broadway. His great remedies cure permanently with despatch.

CONSULT DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY.—THE EARLY application to a competent physician saves much future misery.

DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY, IS DAILY CONSULTED confidentially with complete and gratifying success. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIversity (Medical College), has removed from 19 Duane street to his very convenient suit of offices, at 24 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets, where he can be consulted as usual on certain diseases. Thirty years in his present speciality enables him to make permanent cures. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office. Private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place.

DR. H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal street, N. Y., author of that popular medical work "Human Frailty," may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 to 8. Sundays till 2.

DR. THIERS' OFFICE, NO. 62 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW York.—Ladies' electro-abdominal Corsets, Supporters, &c., &c.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY, IS POSITIVELY UNAPproached. Read Dr. Ward's Practical Treatise. Try Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and Anti-nervous cordial.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty-eight years exclusively devoted to these complaints, enable him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured or no pay.

DR. RALPH—OFFICES 139 CROSBY STREET; HOURS 10½ to 2 and 6 till 9, Sundays excepted.

MRS. MUNROE, ELECTRICIAN, NO. 33½ CARMINE street.—Galvanism applied daily to the treatment of functional diseases of the female sexual system. Hours from 10 to 4. Upper floor.

PROFESSOR BESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, can be consulted as usual, or by letter addressed to box 2,359 New York Post office.

SURE CURES BY DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY, UP stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies are the unfailing reliance.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

CARRIAGES.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, Rockaways and Wagons will be sold low to suit the times, for cash. One second hand Barouche for sale low.
TILTON, WORRALL & MACY, 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, switch tails, fully 16½ hands high, kind and sound, sold for want of use, the owner about leaving for Europe. They can be seen at the stable in West Fifteenth street, rear of 141, between the hours of 12 and 2 midday.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL JET BLACK HORSE, 15 hands 2 inches high, six years old, cannot be excelled for style and can trot in three minutes. Also, a pacing Mare, 15 hands 1 inch high, will trot in three minutes to the pole or pace in 2:40 single. They will be sold at panic prices to close a copartnership. Inquire at 66 and 70 Bank street, near Bleecker.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 16½ HANDS HIGH, SIX years old, sound and kind; can trot in three minutes to pole. Apply at 107 Mulberry street, from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, SUITABLE for any purpose. Sound and kind in every respect. Apply before 10 o'clock at stable, 18 Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SIX YEAR OLD IRON gray family Horse; stylish and free driver, and will stand without tying; price $140; also one splendid pony built Mare, 15 hands high, 7 year old; price $135, both warranted. Apply at No. 8 Essex street, coal yard near Canal street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SORREL HORSE, WAGON and Harness. The horse is sound and kind, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, and can trot in 2:50; is kind to any harness. Inquire at 40 Lispenard street, basement.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD next May, fifteen hands high, can trot a mile in three minutes, well trained to saddle and wagon, suitable for any lady or gentleman; most handsome and stylish driving horse that a purchaser can use in this city or elsewhere. Any lady or gentleman wishing to purchase will please call at or direct a note to 257 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, which will be attended to. Or will trade for a heavy horse suitable for express purposes. The above is warranted sound and kind in every respect.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE ROAD WAGONS, ALL IN good order, price from $35 to $50; one Express Wagon, $50; bay Horse, $50. Apply at 162 Varick street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS, made to order, nearly new. To be seen from four to five, at 105 Waverley place.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, GROCERS' AND BUSINESS Wagons.—For sale 200 light family Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies and business Wagons, and second hand Wagons of all kinds; also fifty Horses, selling off cheap at 184 Fulton avenue, and 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS WANTED—IN EXchange for cash, iron pipe, plumbers' iron work, or iron castings. Must be a sound, kind horse, suitable for heavy express business. Address Horse and Wagon, Broadway Post office.

HORSE, HARNESS AND TOP WAGON (SECOND hand) for sale cheap, in good order; belong to a party going abroad. Apply to the saddlery store, 932 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

PONIES, PONIES, PONIES.—ONE HUNDRED SHETland, Scotch and Welsh Ponies have just arrived from Europe, of all colors, sizes and ages, from 8 to 14 hands high, for sale cheap, in Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. GEO. T. HALL.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this city. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, 72, 74 and 76 Walker street,
First door east of Broadway.

SORREL MARE, SOUND AND KIND, GOOD SADDLE beast; price $125. Five Horses suitable for business. Light second hand Wagons and Harness; a good one horse Truck. Apply at 72 Charles street.

VERMONT HORSE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SORrel Horse, six years old, 15½ hands high, flag tail, warranted sound and kind, and guaranteed to trot inside of three minutes; without fault or vice; has never been in a dealer's hands, and will be sold for considerably less than value. Also an elegant no top Buggy and Harness, if required. Apply at Skerrett's stables, 21 West Thirteenth street.

WANTED—HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR A LIVery stable, in exchange for good Stocks. Address A. Y., box No. 144 Herald office.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale—richly carved legs and case, round corners, full iron plate inlaid with rattanwood, overstrung bass, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, made to order for the present owner; city makers; fully guaranteed for three years; been in use but three months. Cost $500 and will be sold for $230, including stool and cover. Also, an elegant Drawing Room Suit, cost $300, for $150. Inquire at No. 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANOFORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY,
Manufacturers of a new scale of overstrung bass, patent insulated full iron frame, grand and square Pianoforte, No. 421 Broome street. Pianos to rent.

A NUMBER OF SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS OF SUPErior finish and tone will be sold at panic prices. Call and examine at No. 58 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Pianos to let.

CHICKERING & SON'S
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
694 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BANJO, BEING USED AT Christy & Wood's minstrels by a first class artist. Inquire at Reeniz & Burns' Metropolitan Billiard saloon, 619 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the Pianoforte, who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at 152 West Twentieth street, near Eighth avenue.

MADAME GUILMETTE INFORMS HER PUPILS AND others desiring her services as teacher of the piano or French language that she has removed from 73 Fourth avenue to 653 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

ORGANIST.—CHARLES WELS, FOR THE LAST FIVE years organist and director of the music at St. Stephen's church (Rev. Dr. Cummings'), Twenty-eighth street, begs leave to announce that he has resigned his place from the 1st of May next, and is now open for engagement in a similar capacity, either in a Catholic or Protestant church. Address 75 West 31st st.; at home from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS—AT the lowest possible prices. Second hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $120. One seven octave, second hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOFORTES—A BARGAIN—PRICE $150.—A MAGnificent rosewood 6¾ octave Pianoforte; cost $733. Also several seven octave pianofortes at half price, to close the estate of the firm of Cooper & Atherton. By order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court. Apply at 358 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANO FOR SALE FOR HALF WHAT IT COST.—Used only one year; 7-octave; rosewood; splendid tone and in fine order; cover and rosewood stool all complete; price $150; cost $340; best city maker. Also one splendid blue enameled rosewood Sofa for one half its cost. Apply at 143 Water street, basement.

INSTRUCTION.

AN AMERICAN, WISHING TO PERFECT HIMSELF in French conversation, would like private lessons from a lady two or three evenings in the week. Address O. L., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE OF the education of two or three little girls, in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, as resident or daily governess. She teaches English, French and music, and can give the best testimonials. Address Teacher, No. 79 East Thirty-first street.

AT $2 50—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPING, $10, lessons unlimited; Writing and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton street, Brooklyn. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. PAINE has no superior.—Newport News.

CONVERSATION PARLORS.—A SECOND COURSE OF Conversational Lessons in French, Spanish, Italian, German and English will be formed at the Polyglot Institute, 845 Broadway, near Union square, as soon as the applications shall be sufficient. Private Lessons in Grammar may be had of each language by native professors. This Institute is patronized by the highest society of this city. For circulars and particulars apply at the Institute. Translations of every kind attended to. L. PALMA DI CESNOLA.

TO THOSE WISHING INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics or French (spoken), by an experienced graduate of Yale College. Address Ralph Dayton, No. 9 Carroll place, Bleecker street, or call at 1 or 6 o'clock P. M. Terms reasonable.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN TEACHER OF ENGLISH, to thoroughly instruct a youth in spelling, grammar, writing and arithmetic; an hour every evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock. Address with reference, and stating terms, which must be moderate, "Tuition," Union square Post office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York.
No. 137 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Wednesdays and Saturdays in New York. Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

DANCING.—BENJAMIN YATES HAVING RETURNED from his Southern tour, is now prepared to give instruction in Dancing. Terms, &c., made known at his residence, 165 Elm street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, 783 Broadway, is open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for general practice. Lessons given every afternoon from 3 to 5 and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Grand Soiree to-night.

HOTELS.

TRAVELLERS—DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston street; conducted on the European plan; good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Meals as ordered.
S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors, of warranted manufacture. Also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. E. FARRINGTON'S, 366 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

A FAIR PRICE GIVEN FOR SECOND HAND FURniture and Carpets. Apply at 500 Hudson street, corner of Perry. All notes attended to.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to purchase from $400 to $1,200 worth of medium class Furniture, Carpets, &c. Parties having any to dispose of at moderate prices can find a cash buyer by addressing Plunkett, Herald office, stating where it can be seen.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING, AND wishing to dispose of their Furniture for Board, can be accommodated in the vicinity of Broadway and Bleecker street, by addressing H. Y., Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
AND
HEARTY ROUNDS
OF
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
Together with the
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,
Fully attest that
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA
Is without doubt one of the greatest of the
MANY SUCCESSES
PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE.
Every one should see the
LIFE LIKE PICTURE
OF
THE SKATING POND.
THE BALL OF
EVERY NIGHT.
FROST OR THAW.
THE
NUMEROUS ESCAPADES
AND
NOVEL SITUATIONS
of the personages in the play, together with the
ADMIRABLE ACTING
of the Artists concerned in the representation have resulted in the fact that
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
NEW COMIC DRAMA
OF
CENTRAL PARK:
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
IS A
GENUINE AND IMMENSE HIT,
GREATLY ACTED,
GREATLY PRODUCED
AND
GREATLY SUCCESSFUL.
LOVE ON THE ICE,
LOVE ON THE ICE,
EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....A. W. Jackson
FOURTH NIGHT
OF
MISS CUSHMAN.
The public are respectfully informed that on
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 28,
MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in her great role of
NANCY SYKES,
in Dickens' beautiful drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
with the following unequalled cast:—
NANCY SYKES, Miss CUSHMAN.
FAGIN, the Jew, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
Bill Sikes.....Mr. Studley
The Artful Dodger, his original character in this country.....Mr. Johnson
Oliver Twist.....Mrs. G. Stoddart
Bumble.....Mr. Davidge
Fang.....Mr. Marlow
The other characters by Messrs. G. Stoddart, Lalor, Styles, Tree, Edwin, Mrs. Dunn and Miss Gimber.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Crowded last night as Old Drury has seldom been before.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
WONDERFUL SEASON AND ASTONISHING MARVELS
WONDERFUL SEASON AND ASTONISHING MARVELS
WONDERFUL SEASON AND ASTONISHING MARVELS
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
WHO WILL INTRODUCE
TO-NIGHT, FOR THE FIRST TIME,
TO-NIGHT, FOR THE FIRST TIME,
THE MOST ASTOUNDING OF ALL HIS WONDERS,
THE MOST ASTOUNDING OF ALL HIS WONDERS,
THE MOST ASTOUNDING OF ALL HIS WONDERS,
QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHAPEAU,
QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHAPEAU,
QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHAPEAU.
And a host of his other best experiments.
NO MISTAKE, TO-NIGHT IS LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
NO MISTAKE, TO-NIGHT IS LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S BENEFIT,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S BENEFIT,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S BENEFIT,
with extraordinary sensations,
being his last night in the Bowery.
HE GOES TO BROOKLYN NEXT WEDNESDAY,
HE GOES TO BROOKLYN NEXT WEDNESDAY,
And will be at the Academy of Music.

WANTED—A MAN, TO ACT AS ASSISTANT TREAsurer in a first class Concert Saloon; one having from $50 to $100 in cash to deposit as security. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock at the Varieties, Court st., near Dean, Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND Troy, connecting with trains North and West.—Trains leave:—

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:20 A. M. and 3:50, 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sundays included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburg and Montreal:—

FROM TRYON ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH STREET STATION.
Express train, 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. and 10:25 A. M.
Express mail train, 10 A. M.	

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains, see time table. 7 o'clock A. M. express train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER March 1, 1861, trains will leave Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 7 and 9 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats from New York, returning at 7:10 and 9 A. M. and 2:50 and 4:50 P. M. This is the most direct and expeditious route to the western part of the island and Amboy, N. J.

INSURANCE.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

Amount of assets January 1, 1860		$1,767,133 24
Amount of premiums, endowments and policy fees received during 1860	$496,673 31	
Amount received in trust for minor children	357 20	
Amount of interest received and accrued	101,100 32	
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,802 62	
		603,839 45
Total		$2,373,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$204,007 58	
Paid for surrendered and cancelled policies	31,373 09	
Paid for taxes	7,692 06	
Paid for interest on dividends and annuity	58,773 39	
Paid for salaries, and fees to physicians and trustees	19,019 67	
Paid for printing, stationery, advertising, office expenses, express charges, &c.	7,997 43	
Paid for commissions, medical examinations at agencies, postages, exchanges, &c.	68,216 30	
Reductions in value of real estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 99	
		371,115 16
Total		$2,001,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in banks	$51,350 03	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New York and of the United States	301,008 84	
Real estate owned by the company	138,449 95	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent interest	662,555 30	
Premium notes on existing policies drawing interest	755,007 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1861	22,414 74	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	32,331 05	
Rents do. do. do.	2,163 36	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	33,986 38	
		$2,001,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in cash of dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.
TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	John L. Rogers,
Henry J. Seaman,	Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller,	William Barton,
George Greer,	Pliny Freeman,
William Patrick,	Joseph S. Bussing,
William H. Appleton,	David Dows,
John M. Nixon,	Wm. Coxe Duzenbury,
Isaac C. Kendall,	John Maira,
John E. Williams,	Russell Dart,
Robert B. Collins.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners. | CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D. GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING FOR DECAYED TEETH, put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it, by the discoverer, JAMES PEARSON, M. D. Rooms 859 Broadway, west side, above Union square.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—ONLY $8 FOR BEAUTIFUL AND substantial sets, on pure silver; on fine gold and platina $25; single Teeth, $1. Teeth filled and extracted without the least pain. Artificial Bone filling, 50 cents. All operations warranted. Office 138 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Dr. LUTHER, Dentist.

DR. J. C. KENNEDY HAS REMOVED TO 155 BOWERY, three doors below Spring street, where he continues to insert his beautiful life-like Teeth, at unusually low prices. Whole upper or under sets on gold from $25, or on silver from $8. Partial sets on gold from $2 each tooth, or on silver from $1. No charge for extracting or temporary sets when permanent sets are ordered.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 50 West Twenty-ninth street,
Between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

PANIC PRICES.—SILVER SETS OF TEETH, ONLY $5; Rubber, $5; Amber, $10; Vulcanite, $10; Gold, $15; single Teeth, $1. Work guaranteed. Five premiums awarded. "National Dental Gallery," Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Established 1840.
Dr. MANSON, Dentist.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LEIGH'S PURE LONDON GIN,
LEIGH'S PURE LONDON BITTERS,
LEIGH'S GREEN GINGER BRANDY,
LEIGH'S PEPPERMINT CORDIAL, &C., &C.
The above articles will be found superior to anything of the kind in the market. For sale in cases or in bulk (to the trade only) by LEIGH & BAILLIE, sole agents,
43 Broad street, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon.....Lessee and Manager.
ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT.
Eighth appearance of
MME. ANNA BISHOP.
Great success of
LA SONNAMBULA.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, will be repeated the beautiful opera of
THE SOMNAMBULIST.
Amina.....Mme. Anna Bishop.
With full cast, original music, songs, choruses, &c.
In the course of the evening, Mme. Anna Bishop will sing
"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,"
written by General George P. Morris.
Friday, March 1,
MR. EDWIN FORREST
As Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
Will be presented the successful Burletta of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
SEVEN SISTERS,
Including all the
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES
As exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB,
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES,
THE EBONY WEDGE,
REPRESENTING THE
GOOD OLD SHIP CONSTITUTION
DESTROYED BY THE
EMANCIPATORS AND FIRE EATERS,
THE STUMP OF THE LIBERTY TREE,
THE SLAVE SCENE,
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME,
CALHOUN'S DREAM
AND
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE,
LIBERTY AND DIOGENES.
APOTHEOSIS
OF
WASHINGTON AND UNION,
THE ZOUAVE DRILL,
BURLESQUE DANCE,
AND
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
Seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge. Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven. Performance terminates at ten o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors.....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1861,
The petite Comedy of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST.
Mr. G. L. Fox's Comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER,
And the Scottish Drama of
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
Performance on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—NIBLO'S SALOON.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, and every evening.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
ITALIAN AIRS BY NATIVE ARTISTS.
BOLD PRIVATEER, OR DUTCH ORGAN GIRL.
BEN COTTON'S original act, OLD UNCLE SNOW.
SCENES AT PHALON'S. STUMP SPEECH.
JOHNNY SOUND YOUR BUGLE.
New Songs, Acts, Plantation Scenes, &c., &c.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF BRISTOW'S ORAtorio
"PRAISE TO GOD,"
Will take place on Thursday, February 28, at
IRVING HALL,
Irving place and Fifteenth street.
The solo parts will be sustained by
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Mrs. JAMIESON,
Mr. G. W. HASELWOOD, Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Grand chorus of two hundred voices
of the
New York Harmonic Society
and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
The Oratorio will be produced under the direction of
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
Tickets 50 cents.
All tickets sold previous to the night of performance, entitle the purchaser to a reserved seat.
FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.
Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway.
Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.
Scharfenberg & Luis' Music Store, No. 769 Broadway.
Cozenhoven's Music Store, No. 856 Broadway.
Waters' Music Store, No. 333 Broadway.
Lockwood's Book Store, No. 411 Broadway.
J. A. H. Hasbrouck & Co., Stationers, No. 180 Broadway.
Arthur & Co.'s Stationery, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, and Sibell's Stationery, No. 12 Wall street.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL.
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
BILLY O'NEIL,
the great Irish comedian.

BRISTOW'S ORATORIO—PRAISE TO GOD.
BRISTOW'S ORATORIO—PRAISE TO GOD.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28,
AT IRVING HALL.
AT IRVING HALL.
TICKETS 50 CENTS, TICKETS 50 CENTS,
TICKETS 50 CENTS, TICKETS 50 CENTS,
WITH RESERVED SEAT,
WITH RESERVED SEAT.
FOR SALE AT THE MUSIC STORES.
FOR SALE AT THE MUSIC STORES.

IRVING HALL.—UNION CONCERT, ON WEDNESDAY evening, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children of the New York Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, assisted by celebrated local talent.

APPROPRIATE ENTERTAINMENT FOR LENT.—THIS evening,
AT IRVING HALL
BRISTOW'S NEW ORATORIO, "PRAISE TO GOD."
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Entitling the purchaser to a reserved seat, can be had at the music stores through the day.
For sale at the door in the evening.
Oratorio will commence at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL.
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
W. O'NEIL,
W. O'NEIL,
W. O'NEIL,
the great Irish comedian.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.—IN ADDITION TO the new songs "Sister Carrie," "Turtle Dove's Nest," "Robert of Lincoln" and "Railroad Song" over 100 choice selections from a private library will be presented, with tickets to the Union Concert, to be given at Irving Hall, March 6, at 7½ P. M. Apply at H. Water's Music store, 333 Broadway. The singing of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum children has won the applause of eminent composers—G. F. Bristow and others. They are to be aided by celebrated local talent. Many of the children are considerably advanced in the art of singing at sight. Mr. A. F. Peck is their teacher. No music will be presented with tickets sold at the door.

NOTICE TO THE MINSTREL PROFESSION.—ALL members of this vocation are hereby notified that the first regular monthly meeting of the Minstrel Fund Association will take place at Florence's Hotel, 400 Broadway, on Friday afternoon, March 1, 1861, at 1 o'clock precisely. Applications for membership will be received and certificates granted to eligible parties on payment of initiation fee.
CHAS. WHITE, President.
JOHN SIMONS, Secretary.

OUR EMINENT COUNTRYMAN OF THE PAST.
Mr. B. BROWN will lecture on Friday evening, March 1, at Hope Chapel, 718 Broadway, on the
LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER,
introducing extracts from the great orator's most celebrated speeches, including appropriate selections from his eloquent reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, and his great Union speech in 1850.
Commence at eight o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MONEY.—THE HUMOROUS AND POPULAR LECture, "Money," will be delivered by R. J. De Cordova, Esq., at Clinton Hall, Thursday evening, February 28, at eight o'clock. Proceeds to be devoted to the Clerks' Aid Society, for the benefit of merchants' clerks out of employment. Tickets, fifty cents, to be had at the desk of the Mercantile Library Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GERMAN VOLKS GARDEN, 45 BOWERY.
Palace Concert Hall.
Open every night.
Repetition of the new Pantomime.
THE FAIRY OF THE WHEAT SHEAF.
THE FAIRY OF THE WHEAT SHEAF.
Crowded every night to see the
GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE CITY.
Walter Girls Walter Girls
In Fancy Costume In Fancy Costume.
Admission 10 cents. Reserved seats 20 cents.
Wanted—A Lady singer for comic and sentimental songs.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE (LATE NATIONAL), PHILAdelphia.—The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the coming season are requested to meet in the green room of the above establishment on Saturday, March 2, 1861, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the opening, Monday, March 4.
J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manager.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.—GRAND CARNIval. Grand Carnival, Monday evening, March 4, 1861. R. Williams, Costumer, 404 Broome street. Subscribers can obtain tickets by applying at the office from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW YORKER STADT THEATRE, 37-39 BOWERY.
Third night of DIE BANDITEN,
Comedy by Roderick Benedix.
Sophie, Mrs. Hoym; Elise, Mrs. Ziegfeld; Bolbein, O. Hoym.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
SKATING, SKATING, SKATING,
TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.
The Hall will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. (Monday and Friday evenings excepted.) For ladies only
The upper saloon reserved exclusively for ladies.
M. HUNT, Prof.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.—DON JUAN.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8,
Mozart's immortal master work, and greatest of all operas,
DON GIOVANNI (DON JUAN),
with a most powerful and unprecedented cast:

Donna Anna	Colson	Zerlina	Hinkley
Donna Elvira	Elena	Ottavio	Brignoli
Don Juan	Ferri	Leporello	Susini
Commendatore	Dubreul	Masetto	Coletti

Director and Conductor.....Sig. Muzio.
Correct Opera Books at Sibell's, 12 Wall street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.—MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
On a grand scale, and extraordinary combination. The unprecedented success which attended the last Matinee has induced the management to announce another and positively the last Gala Matinee, on Saturday, March 2, in which the entire powerful company will appear.
The Matinee will commence precisely at one, with Verdi's
RIGOLETTO,
which will be produced without curtailment or abridgment.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear, for the first and only time in a matinee, as.....Gilda
Miss Phillips as.....Magdalena | Stigelli as.....Duc of Mantua
Ferri as.....Rigoletto | Coletti as.....Sparafucile
The Matinee will conclude with the whole last act of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
including the
MASQUERADE BALL.
Mme. Colson.....as.....Amelia | Miss Hinkley.....as.....Page
Brignoli.....as.....Richard | Ferri.....as.....Reinhart
Coletti and Dubreul the Baller and Murio's (?)
It is supposed that a great crowd will attend, therefore, to facilitate the sale of tickets, the following ticket offices have been established, where tickets can be procured to day in advance:—
Academy of Music, Fourteenth street; Sibell's, Wall street; Music stores of C. Breusing, Hall & Sons, Scharfenberg & Luis, Horace Waters. Hotels—St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Everett and Fifth Avenue Hotel.
BROOKLYN—Academy of Music, Ross's, Atlantic street, and Prout's, Fulton street.
The doors will be opened at twelve. The Matinee commences at one, and will be over at four.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Great Wizard of the North,
Has the honor to announce that he has secured the Brooklyn Academy of Music for a short series of
EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATIONS
OF
MODERN AND PERFECTED MAGIC,
Constituting his great entertainment
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD.
There will be
Three Representations only,
Wednesday, March 6, Thursday, March 7, Friday, March 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON JUAN.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2, AT 8, GRAND GALA NIGHT,
On which occasion will be presented
MOZART'S IMMORTAL MASTER WORK
AND THE GREATEST OF ALL OPERAS,
IL DON GIOVANNI, (DON JUAN),
With the following powerful and unprecedented cast:

Donna Anna	Mad. Colson	Zerlina	Miss Hinkley
Donna Elvira	Mlle. Elena	Don Ottavio	Sig. Brignoli
Don Giovanni	Sig. Ferri	Leporello	Sig. Susini
Masetto	Sig. Coletti	Commendatore	Sig. Dubreul

Director and Conductor.....Sig. Muzio.
Correct Opera Books at Sibell's, 12 Wall street.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The immense attractions of this world renowned establishment are drawing crowds of visitors. A greater variety could hardly be found on the face of the globe than Barnum has here congregated.
Bears, Monkeys and Seal,
Sea Lion, What is It? and Aquaria,
Aztec Children, Albinos, and snakes,
Speckled Brook Trout and Happy Family,
THE DOUBLE VOICED VOCALIST, who sings with equal ease a deep and powerful tenor and delicate soprano; and, in fact, a million curiosities from every part and every corner of the world. It is conceded on all hands that Barnum gives his visitors more than four times as much for 25 cents as any other establishment in town does for double the amount, and that many of his novelties alone are worth the "Quarter" to see; but in addition to all these, the
Elegant and Chaste Domestic Drama,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE,
is performed every afternoon and evening at three and half past seven o'clock, and this alone has been the only attraction at one of the best places of amusement in the city, at just double the price of admission to the entire Museum.
Who can wonder, then, that the Museum is always crowded with visitors?
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 10 cents extra.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway, above Grand street.
Monday, February 25, and every night during the week.
CROWDED HOUSES, IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
JACK CADE.
Jack Cade, a la Forrest.....Dan Bryant.
Lord Say.....Jerry Bryant.
PARCEY, FOWLER, GOULD and HILTON,
the Vocal Quartette, in new Songs, Choruses, &c.
PEEL and NORTON,
in their champion double dances.
Gasperino Twist. Pas de Diable. Stump Speech.
Concluding with Dan Emmett's original Plantation Song,
DIXIES LAND. DIXIES LAND.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.—JEUDI 28 Fevrier, 1861.—Representation extraordinaire au benefice de Mr. Bertrand. Abonnement et entrees de faveur suspendu. LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT.
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to the 2d day of April next for leasing the Arch Street Theatre for one year from the 1st of September next. All proposals or communications to be addressed to S. H. Filler, Secretary of the Board of Agents, box 1,856 Philadelphia Post office.

WHEATLY & CLARKE'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Philadelphia.—The undersigned being about to withdraw from this establishment, hereby offer for sale a large quantity of new Scenery, consisting of Flats, Wings, Drops and Borders; all the set pieces, platforms, steps, ladders, &c.; a spiral stair case, large ship, panorama, stage chandeliers and other appointments; the green and act drop curtains; all the properties the most complete, the accumulation of eight years; machinery, seven complete sets of stage furniture, a piano, superior drawing room carpets; green baize' can cloth and other stage coverings; the most complete theatrical wardrobe in the United States; miscellaneous furniture, Mirrors, Clocks, Stoves, Desks, Bureaus, Gas fixtures, Matting, &c., two iron Safes, Chandeliers, private box Curtains and Furniture; gilt bill frames, and expensive wood cuts. A complete Theatrical Library, consisting of rare music, valuable prompt books and manuscripts, among the latter many with which the sole right to perform in Philadelphia will be conveyed, such as Playing with Fire, &c. W. WHEATLY,
J. S. CLARKE.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL.
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
J. H. BUDWORTH,
J. H. BUDWORTH,
The renowned Negro Delineator.

THE GREAT CANTERBURY.
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
The Canterbury is an institution around which all popular favor clings.
The Canterbury is constantly augmenting the number of its attractions.
The Canterbury in the number of its artists outstrips all competitors.
The names composing the Canterbury Company are the best known to the musical world.
The great Comic singer of the age,
MR. SAM COWELL,
MR. SAM COWELL,
MR. SAM COWELL,
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
HUNDREDS HUNDREDS
HUNDREDS HUNDREDS
UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR,
in another sphere of comicality, is beyond the reach of all rivalry, and will ever remain the peer of all
IRISH COMIC SINGERS.
MLLE. MARIETTA, MLLE. MARIETTA,
MLLE. MARIETTA, MLLE. MARIETTA,
late leading Danseuse of the Ravels in some of the most difficult Spanish Dances, as usual.
After enumerating the above well known names now attached to the Canterbury, it will only be necessary to add that—
Attraction here magnetic holds its sway,
As will attest the hundreds turned away,
'Mid all the storms that in the vista cloud,
Still pleasure seekers to the Canterbury crowd.
There is a charm which hangs around the place,
Which nothing can or ever will efface.
Patent to the world, and praised aloud by all,
Is the "feast of reason" at the Canterbury Hall.
THE MANAGEMENT
beg to announce that great novelties are in preparation, and will shortly be produced.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.
CURTIS NORRIS, Treasurer.
In answer to numerous inquiries it may be well to state that the above firm are at the head of the enterprise in which Mons. Blondin's name appears in Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL.
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
W. O'NEIL,
W. O'NEIL,
The great Irish Comedian.

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.
CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY
NIGHT,
TO
SEE
THE
LARGEST
AND
MOST
TALENTED
COMPANY
IN
NEW YORK.
MISS
FANNY FORREST,
THE
CELEBRATED
AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,
is engaged, and will appear in a few days. Due notice will be given. Admission 15 cents. Orchestra chairs 25 cents.
JAMES S. WIBIRT, Proprietor.
C. McMillan, Stage Manager.
Prof. A. Straub, Leader of Orchestra.
Mons. H. Bouxary, Ballet Master.

RETURNED,
PAGE'S "VENUS."
This great Picture is attracting immense attention and has been seen by upwards of
FORTY THOUSAND
persons in New York alone.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
NO. 548 Broadway.
Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL.
444 444 444 BROADWAY.
CHARLEY WHITE,
CHARLEY WHITE,
In his Budget of Comicalities, which defy competition.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM,
FRIDAY, March 1, in
RICHELIEU.
Also, MR. BUMBLE'S COURTSHIP.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
SKATING, SKATING, SKATING,
TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.
The hall will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. (Monday and Friday evenings excepted.) For ladies and children exclusively from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. M. HUNT, Prof.

VAN OECKELEN'S AUTOMATON MUSICIAN.—THIS wonderful piece of Mechanism on exhibition, day and evening, for a short time only, at 710 Broadway, first block below New York Hotel. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—THE GENTLEMEN ENGAGED FOR THE performance of "Damon and Pythias" will please meet at Mr. Williams', 404 Broome street, this (Thursday) evening, Feb. 28, 1861, at eight o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ments are steadily crowded by place seekers, high and low. His influence is known to have done most towards putting Cameron and Smith in the Cabinet, and papers bearing his endorsement are considered gilt edged in the place market. The present conservative disposition of the President elect is also attributable to a large extent to Judge Davis' counsels.

The Judd faction look decidedly blue at the prevalence of their rivals. Their sorrows, however, are unwarranted. Mr. Lincoln's personal regard for their leader is so great as to render a slight in the distribution of the spoils altogether improbable.

Republican Congressmen are greatly pestered by office seeking constituents, and anxious to secure an interference in their behalf with the President elect.

SWARMING OF THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

The influx of politicians is tremendous. The Northwest especially is represented by an army of office hunters. Present appearances indicate that the scramble for place will be more violent than under any preceding administration. Mr. Lincoln is much annoyed by the importunities of persistent aspirants, who besiege his apartments from morning till evening, and will not be put off without exacting a hearing of their claims. As none can obtain his ear longer than a minute or two, their efforts cannot possibly produce the slightest effect.

THE RECENT PRESIDENTIAL ESCAPADE.

The Western republican politicians nearly all agree that the Harrisburg hegira produced a most unfavorable impression in their several States. It is true that the plan of a secret journey from Springfield was discussed by Mr. Lincoln's friends previous to his departure, but never approved by nor submitted to himself. It is now certain that the original authority for the existence of the alleged assassination plot was a New York detective, kept by Gen. Scott for near six weeks in Baltimore.

MR. AND MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln gave a reception this evening, between the hours of nine and ten, after they returned from dinner at Mr. Seward's. The affair was participated in by large numbers of people, mostly strangers. Mr. Lincoln was as pleasant and conversational as usual, and Mrs. Lincoln received many compliments for the grace and dignity with which she performed her share of the duty.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Leonard.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS CASE NOT YET BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

FEB. 27.—The Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, ordered by the Governor to be held for the trial of Charles M. Jeffards, charged with the Walton-Mathews murder, was opened in the Sessions room before Judge Leonard this morning.

The proceedings were commenced with the usual proclamations.

The Grand Jury, of whom Oliver S. Strong was foreman, were then sworn.

Judge Leonard briefly addressed them on the importance of their functions, which they would perform in strict conformity with the oath they had taken. They had been selected as intelligent and honorable men to fulfil the duties of Grand Jurors, without fear or favor. The Judge referred to the usury and the lottery laws and other offences which the Court is directed at all times to bring under the notice of the Grand Jury, but did not direct their attention to any special case.

The petty jurors were called and discharged until Monday next.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, associated with J. T. Brady, said he desired to make a public inquiry of the District Attorney before the Court adjourned, and that is to know when he will be prepared to try Charles Jeffards; they had been informally told that this Special Term is called for that purpose, and he (Mr. Hall) conceived that it was not out of place to ask the District Attorney what particular day of this term he proposed to try Jeffards. It would be an accommodation to himself and his associate, Mr. Brady, to have some intimation on the subject.

The District Attorney said he would give the gentleman notice, but he was at present unable to name a day.

Mr. Hall asked the Judge if he knew how long this Special Term would last?

The Judge said he thought the usual term, about three or four weeks.

Mr. Hall—Will your Honor preside during the term?

The Judge—I have been assigned for that purpose.

Mr. Hall said it would be a great convenience to counsel if the District Attorney would name some day for this trial.

The Judge—If the District Attorney does not bring the trial on in proper time, you have your remedy before another branch of the Supreme Court.

The Oyer and Terminer was then adjourned to Monday, to be held in the Sessions room.

Brooklyn City News.

DARING BURGLARY.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a man giving his name as Richard Thompson, committed a daring burglary in the house No. 35 Sackett street, occupied by Mr. Connors. When discovered by Mrs. Connors he struck her a powerful blow, and made his escape by jumping out of the second story window to the sidewalk. He was afterwards captured by officer Holiday, of the Third ward, and when taken to the station house about twenty-five dollars worth of property belonging to Mrs. Connors was found on his person. He was locked up.

DEATH OF WM. H. CARY.—On Tuesday night Wm. H. Cary, a well known and esteemed citizen, died at his residence, No. 92 Remsen street, of malignant pustule, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a native of Boston, but resided in Brooklyn many years, during which time he accumulated a large fortune. He engaged extensively in real estate enterprise, having erected many buildings, the last of which was the handsome "Cary Building," on Atlantic street. He was of the firm of Cary, Howard & Sanger, New York, and at the time of his decease was an efficient director of the City Railroad Company. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning an altercation arose between John McConnery and John Cowan, in Columbia street, near Atlantic, during which knives were drawn and both parties badly stabbed. They were removed to the Long Island College Hospital. James Hanlon, James Riley and Thos. Costello, of Cowan's party, were witnesses of the affray and were locked up.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Charles Davis, mariner, of the bark Vigo, lying at DeForrest's wharf, fell from the masthead yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries. He was cared for at the City Hospital.

FIRE.—A fire in the Japanese leather factory of the brothers Cregan, on Sanford street, near Willoughby avenue, yesterday morning, damaged stock to the amount of $1,000. The property was insured for $1,000, in the Firemen's Trust Company.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About three o'clock yesterday morning, as a man named John McConnery was standing at the corner of Columbia and Atlantic streets, he was joined by John Cowan and three other men, named James Hanlon, James Riley, alias Longford, and Thomas Castillo. It is said that there was a previous ill feeling between McConnery and Cowan. Some bad words passed between them and blows were struck. McConnery was knocked down and stabbed in two or three places by Cowan. McConnery then drew a small knife and inflicted several slight wounds on Cowan. All this time the other three men were looking on, without making any attempt to part the combatants, and it was not till officers Powers and Tuomey arrived at the spot that they were separated. Both men were so badly wounded that they were conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, and the other three were detained as witnesses.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FEB. 25.—On motion of Hon. C. Cushing, Hon. Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 70. *The Union Steamship Company of Philadelphia, Claimants and Owners of the Steamship Pennsylvania, &c., Appellants, vs. The New York and Virginia Steamship Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Virginia. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 61. *Charles McMicken Perin et al., Appellants, vs. William G. Carey et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Ohio. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 203. *James D. Porter et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Bushrod W. Foley.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mr. Mocar in support thereof, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Headington in opposition thereto.

No. 154. *Arnold Mulberg et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Ohio.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mr. Edwin Stanton in support thereof, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Pugh in opposition thereto.

No. 63. *John J. Wheeler, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Nobel et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Phillips for the defendants in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Underwood for the plaintiff in error.

No. 84. *Jacob E. Curtis, plaintiff, vs. the County of Butler.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Edwin M. Stanton for the plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Black for the defendant.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney announced to the Bar, that the Court will adjourn on Thursday, the 14th of March, and that no argument will be heard after Friday the 8th proximo.

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.—Another of those acts of barbarism which occasionally disgrace the South and shock every sense of humanity, was perpetrated in Harris county, Georgia, early last week. A negro man named George, owned by Mr. Abel Nelson, Sr., was suspected of having committed a gross personal outrage upon the wife of Mr. Isaac N. Middlebrook, and upon that suspicion was arrested and lodged in jail. A night or two afterwards an infuriated mob, overcoming the opposition of the Sheriff, broke into the prison, seized the negro, and conveying him to the outskirts of the town, there chained him to a tree, and despite his earnest protestations of innocence, burned him to death.

The Stolen Indian Bonds.

OPINION OF MR. CUSHING ON THE LEGALITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT ACCEPTANCES HELD BY MESSRS. PIERCE & BACON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1861.

SIR—I think the specific and precise question of the general legality and obligatory character of an acceptance given by a head of department, such as that which you submit to me, is a thing adjudged—if it be possible, for any question of federal law to be adjudged—not only by the long practice of the government, but also by the decisions of the various courts of the United States, including the Supreme Court, and confirmatory acts of Congress. To begin at the point of judicial decision:—In the case of the United States vs. the Bank of the Metropolis, 15 Peters, p. 377, January Term, 1841, one of the issues technically before the Supreme Court, on errors properly assigned, was this identical question; and the court unanimously determined that it was the legal duty of the United States to pay such acceptances of a head of department. This decision of the Supreme Court is justified to quote. Suffice it to say that, as the decision has not been overruled, contradicted, or qualified by any subsequent decision, it would seem to be conclusive of the matter as a mere question of law. The acceptances, passed upon in this case, were apparently no wise distinguishable from the present in any essential condition of legality, whether of form or substance. To be sure they were drawn on a Postmaster General (Mr. Kendall), but there is nothing in the reasoning of the court, or in legal doctrine to distinguish the act of a Postmaster General of this nature from the act of a Secretary of War. The same identical question, upon just such acceptances, was fully considered, to the same conclusion, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania (Mr. Justice Baldwin), in the case of the United States vs. Reeside, October term, 1841 (Congressional Documents, House of Representatives, Thirty-fourth Congress, First session, No. 26, p. 117.) This last case was not carried up, which of course, it would have been vain to do, in view of the previous decision in the case of the United States vs. the Bank of the Metropolis. All the Circuit Court did was to follow, avowedly, and apply, that decision of the Supreme Court. But, in a case which again brought the very matter indirectly before the Supreme Court, no defects are suggested in the legal conclusions of Mr. Justice Baldwin. (See Reeside vs. Walker, 11 Howard, p. 288.) The decision of the Circuit Court was reaffirmed by the Court of Claims. (See House Rep. ut supra, p. 421.) An act of Congress was passed to satisfy the verdict in the case. And the soundness of the legal conclusions of Mr. Justice Baldwin in the matter has been recognized in an official opinion of Attorney General Black (Reeside's Case), July 21, 1858; and in a second decision of the Court of Claims, December 5, 1859, which, being acquiesced in by the government, closed all controversy regarding the drafts accepted by the Postmasters General Barry and Kendall. I repeat that, upon these cases, the question of the legal validity of such acceptances must be taken to be a thing adjudged, as well by the Supreme Court as by Congress. As to the practice of the government, although the general rule undoubtedly is not to accept drafts, but only to take note of them for payment in due time, or on the possession of appropriate funds, yet examples of acceptances are sufficiently numerous, not in the Post Office only, but in the War and other Departments, to establish the legality of the act, so far as mere usage, whether in particular cases, or classes of cases, can serve to that end. Indeed, the act of acceptance, written by the Secretary of War on the face of these drafts, is but the official statement or declaration of a fact, namely, that on or before the day of maturity there will be money due the drawer from the department on a particular account out of which it will be paid. What, indeed, is the acceptance of a bill by a private party, or his signature to a promissory note, but a written statement or declaration of indebtedness? Such a statement or declaration, by a head of department, may be made in the commercial form of the unconditional acceptance of a specific draft, as in the present case, or of conditional acceptance, like others of these acceptances of Secretary Floyd; or it may be made in the form of a simple certificate of indebtedness, such as it became necessary for the Post Office Department to issue, not long since, on occasion of the failure of Congress to make appropriations for the service of the department; the statement or declaration may be of current cause of indebtedness, as in the case of these acceptances of the War Department, or only of verified actual and consummated indebtedness, like the certificates of the Post Office Department above mentioned; the paper may be payable to bearer, to order, or to the party only, as the head of department shall deem just; but, in all these cases alike, the written statement or declaration is a paper which has pecuniary value; it is transferable by endorsement, delivery, or assignment as a chose in action; and the issue of it, whether for the benefit of the government or of a contractor, has been decided by the Supreme Court to be an act appertaining to the ordinary administrative functions of a head of department. In the face of the judicial decisions above cited, and of the ample and satisfactory reasons on which they are founded, it would be superfluous for me to go into that question. Nor, in the face of those decisions, would it avail anything to say that a specific and express power is not conferred on the Secretary of War, in the very words of any act of Congress. It is comprehended in the general powers of a department, as expounded in the cases cited, and also in the case of the United States vs. Tingey, 5 Peters, p. 115, and that of the United States vs. Bradley, 10 Peters, p. 343. There is a superficial idea abroad, to the effect that purely commercial paper, in the form of drafts and acceptances, does not enter, necessarily or regularly, into the administrative business of the government. Nothing could be more mistaken. Independently of transfer drafts or other such writing in the administration of the Treasury Department, regular bills are of constant use in one or another of the departments. Take the State Department as an example. The Secretary draws and is drawn upon in a multitude of cases of the foreign relations of the government. And these drafts constitute, on both sides, debts, engagements, obligations; in a word, cases of *indebitatus assumpsit*, and are subject to all the legal incidents of commercial bills, just as in the case of private parties to foreign or domestic exchange. (See v. g., The United States vs. Barber, 12 Wheaton, p. 559, and S. C. in 4 Washington, C. C. R., p. 461. See also Opinions of Attorney General, vol. 8, p. 1.) The rule of law is laid down by the Supreme Court as follows:—

When the United States, by their authorized officer, become a party to negotiable paper, they have all the rights, and incur all the responsibility, of individuals who are parties to such instruments.

Or, in the language of Justice Baldwin:—

If he (the head of department) accepts the draft of a contractor absolutely, the United States are bound to pay it to the holder, to the same extent and on the same principle, which apply to a bill of exchange drawn and accepted by a private person.

Or, according to expressions of the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to a similar case, such an acceptance is an admission of assets, and fixes the liability of the government to pay the amount to Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, or their endorsers, Messrs. Pierce & Bacon. The acceptances in the present case are, in effect, the engagement of the government, by the hand of the Secretary of War, to apply the sums becoming due on the particular contract to the payment of the drafts drawn against it. The acceptances here are unconditional, but if conditional, this would not change their legal character in other relations; for conditional acceptances, like some of those issued by Postmaster General Kendall, are to be treated as if unconditional on the happening or fulfilment of the condition. Assuming the present unconditional acceptances to have been drawn in time and amount not beyond the contract, then the illegality of the acts of the Secretary in this relation would be, not in accepting the drafts, but in omitting or neglecting to have the contract money paid to the holder of the acceptances and in suffering it to be paid to Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. The engagement of the department, implied on the face of each acceptance, and expressly made in general terms as to all, to cause the contract money to be applied to the payment of the acceptance, is made express and special in regard to the acceptances which Messrs. Pierce & Bacon hold, by the Secretary's letter of the 24th December, so as to constitute, in fact, a new promise of the government. Doubtless the power to accept a draft is one which may be open to abuse, as the present case implies, and it needs to be exercised with discretion and prudence. So it is of the power to make requisitions, or of any and every other power exercised by a head of department. But the abuse does not take away the use. And the laws make ample provision for the redress of any malfeasance in this respect, either by suit for damages, by indictment, or by impeachment. And private individuals, dealing honestly and in good faith with a public officer, more especially a head of department, have a right to presume the integrity of his acts, and ought not to be prejudiced by their reliance on the reciprocal honesty and good faith of such a high officer of the government. Many cases, most of them comparatively recent, are reported, in which there is discussion of the responsibility of private corporations, banking companies, railroad companies, and the like, for the acts of their officers; such as the fraudulent issue of bonds or stock, false certificates, and the like. In some of those cases the courts have been more rigorous in the scrutiny of the authority of the corporation officer, in some less, according to the varying circumstances of the cases and the bent of mind of the judges. (See, for example, the Bank of Kentucky vs. the Schuylkill Bank, 1 Parsons' Cases, p. 180; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, 16 N. Y., p. 125; S. C., 4 Kernan, p. 623; City Bank of Columbus vs. the United States, 21 Howard, p. 356; Mechanics' Bank vs. N. Y. and N. H. Railroad, 3 Kernan, p. 599.) But these decisions, while in the main confirmatory of the conclusions already presented by me, are not of very great importance in relation to the acts of the government. Individuals, it is true, in dealing with officers of the government, are to be held to reasonable reflection and inquiry as to the authority of such officers in the acts which they undertake to perform. And it may well happen that a private person shall suffer loss by reposing faith in declarations of a public officer, manifestly made without authority, and to the prejudice of the public interests. (See Lee vs. Munroe, 7 Cranch, p. 366.) But at the outset Messrs. Pierce & Bacon appear to have been led to take such acceptances by their currency in the market, the purchase of them by eminent bankers, and their punctual payment as they fell due; and, in the sequel, and before purchasing the acceptances they now hold these gentlemen are shown to have been at unusual pains to satisfy themselves on the subject by personal inquiry at the department. Thus it appears that they used more than ordinary diligence in discharge of any duty of inquiry as to the authority of the Secretary to bind the government in this respect. (See Story on Agency, s. 207 a.) It probably did not occur to them to take legal advice on the question of the authority of the Secretary of War to accept a draft, but if they had done so, they must have been advised that he had, on the indisputable authority of the decisions of the Supreme Court. His authority admitted, the first thing would be to inquire as to the nature of the transportation contract, the progress of its execution, its safety, its monthly proceeds, and the other ordinary elements of questions of fact regarding the basis of the drafts. This was more or less matter of notoriety, with consequent currency of the acceptances in the money market. But to all the general facts of public notoriety, Messrs. Pierce & Bacon added such particulars ones as were obtainable at the department. What further inquiry could they make? Inquire as to the diligence of the Secretary in causing the contract money to be applied to the drafts? They had reasonable knowledge on that point already, by reason of the acceptances taken by them and their correspondents, which had been duly paid as they matured. And they had the promise of the Secretary to do, what, indeed, it was to be expected he would do without any such promise, that is, to have the contract money properly applied. Under these circumstances but two lines of possible inquiry remained open for them: one of prudence, that is, of the probable risk of the failure of the contractors to perform, and so the basis of the drafts failing, and the other of the integrity of the Secretary. As to the risk of the non-performance of the contract, that they might well take, as all buyers of bills, drawn on value, buy under the contingency of the value being lost by any of the mischances of business. As to the question of possible fraud on the part of the Secretary, how could Messrs. Pierce & Bacon conceive or entertain such cause of inquiry? How could they anticipate such an extraordinary incident as the abstraction of the trust bonds in the custody of the Interior Department? It would be scandalous, immoral, oppressive, intolerable to assume that every private citizen of the United States, who has occasion to deal incidentally with any department of the government, shall be held to suffer the consequences of some unknown and unimaginable malfeasance in office on the part of its head. For all the relations of such a matter, every citizen has a right to presume the sole responsibility of his government; and the government would not render itself infamous in pretending that the by innocent private persons.... Rather than to set up such a monstrous administrative hypothesis of self-stultification and self-condemnation as this, it would be well for the government to stop; to go into liquidation; to disappear from the stage, and leave room in the world for the introduction of some new political organism better adapted to promote the welfare of the people of the United States. In conclusion I say, then:—

First—That the liability of the United States for these acceptances is fixed by authoritative decisions of the Supreme Court, confirmed by acts of Congress.

Secondly—That those decisions are reasonable and just, and would have to be rendered now if it were a question of new impression.

And, finally, that your clients have done everything in the premises which law and justice could require to discharge their duty of inquiry, and so to impart to them the fullest legal and equitable right to demand payment of these acceptances at the hands of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

HON. ALFRED GILMORE.

City Intelligence.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

A large crowd of persons were assembled yesterday afternoon in East Thirty-first street, near Second avenue, to witness the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of a new Episcopalian mission chapel, which is in course of erection through the energetic efforts of the congregation attached to the Church of the Incarnation. A good portion of the foundation and walls of the edifice have already been put up, and it is expected that the building will be completed in the course of a few months. The pastor of the Incarnation church announces that no debt will be incurred, it being the intention to defray all the expenses as the work progresses—an example which seems worthy of imitation, but which perhaps is not always practicable. The chapel is to be eighty feet long by twenty feet wide, capable of seating 600 persons, and to cost about $4,000. The Rev. T. R. Chipman will be the missionary.

At the services yesterday the following clergymen officiated:—Rev. D. Taylor, of Grace church; Rev. H. E. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, and the Rev. Messrs. R. Chauncey and T. R. Chipman. Dr. Taylor was the chief celebrant, and, according to the usual Episcopal services, laid the corner stone. After striking the corner stone three times with a hammer, the reverend gentleman said:—

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay the corner stone of an edifice to be here erected, by the name of the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeably to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites and usages. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ; who is God over all, blessed for evermore, and in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen.

A hymn beginning "O praise the Lord," and the "Gloria in Excelsis," were then sung, and a few prayers offered up, after which short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Montgomery. The whole services were concluded by the reading of a prayer invoking the blessing and mercy of God upon the church and its ministers. Within the corner stone were deposited a Bible, a prayer book, copies of some of the daily papers, and a piece of the wood of George Washington's coffin.

ARRIVAL OF E. P. WESTON, THE MAN WALKING BETWEEN BOSTON AND WASHINGTON.—Edward Payson Weston, the young man mentioned in yesterday's paper as having left Boston on last Thursday for Washington—the journey to be performed all the way on foot, arrived in this city at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and took dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. About half-past four o'clock in the afternoon he called at the HERALD office and gave one of our reporters a short account of his peregrinations. He looked very much exhausted, and evidently had already taken a wholesome disgust to his foolish wager. He is quite a young man, being about twenty-two years old, and a native of Providence, R. I. The walking has already produced a terrible degree of stiffness in his lower extremities, and to add to his misfortunes he has suffered a sprain in the right ankle, which is likely to interfere materially with further locomotion. Since the start from Boston, on Washington's Birthday, he has walked 235 miles, eighteen of which were through mud and snow almost ankle deep, having slept only twenty hours. He expects to be in Washington on Sunday evening next, and set out on his journey yesterday with a stout heart, a lame leg, and, we presume, a stout pair of breeches. The distance between Boston and Washington is 470 miles, half of which has already been passed over.

MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College will be held at twelve o'clock to-day, in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue. The Valedictory address will be delivered by Professor J. Beakley. Music by Dodworth's band.

Police Intelligence.

A BALL BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE.—Captain Speight, of the Twenty-first precinct police, received information on Tuesday afternoon of the intention of a disorderly association, known as the "Mackintosh Club," to hold a ball that evening at No. 55 West Thirty-third street, and arrangements were made to break up the affair accordingly. The members of the association were represented to be the very scum and offscourings of society, following a nameless occupation for a living, so no effort was spared to make their discomfiture as complete as the police could possibly make it. About eleven o'clock a platoon of the Metropolitans, under command of Captain Speight, surrounded the building, and before the merry makers were aware of the danger, they were hemmed in on all sides, and ordered to surrender at discretion. The gay and festive scene was at once turned into one of confusion and dismay, and so panic stricken were the crew that several of them attempted to escape by jumping out of the windows. Among the prisoners were six men dressed in female apparel, who felt sheepish enough at being marched off to the station house in feminine costume. Yesterday about a dozen of the prisoners were brought before Justice Connolly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each to keep the peace. The remainder of the defendants promised to behave better in future. The affair created quite an excitement in the upper part of the city, and on the occasion of the examination before the magistrate, the court room was thronged with spectators.

DOING BUSINESS IN STYLE.—John Dibert and Albert Odell, dashing looking, and well dressed individuals, were brought before Justice Kelly yesterday morning on charge of stealing a case of silk goods valued at $425 from the store of A. T. Aschman, No. 198 Duane street, under the following circumstances:—The prisoners, it appears, drove up to the store with a stylish horse and wagon, and, while one of them engaged the attention of the porter for a few minutes, the other fellow picked up the silk and threw it into the wagon. The pair then drove off, but were subsequently arrested by policeman Slater, of the Fifth precinct, and brought to the Tombs. The magistrate committed the accused for examination.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Charles Nelson, an alleged burglar, who managed to make his escape from the Brooklyn city prison in the month of December last, by personating the character of a "ten days" prisoner named John Smith, was rearrested yesterday in Broome street by detective Roach, and escorted back to his old quarters on Long Island. The manner of Nelson's escape was remarkably ingenious and well planned. Taking advantage of a change in the keepers, he entered into a conspiracy with his fellow prisoner, Smith—who was merely confined for intoxication—and boldly personating the character of the "ten day" prisoner, succeeded in releasing himself. When the bogus John Smith had got safely away, the genuine individual of that name revealed the secret and demanded to be set at liberty. The keepers could scarcely believe their eyes at first, but upon investigating the matter they were forced to admit that they were badly sold, and making a virtue of necessity very graciously released the prisoner. They determined, however, to be even with Nelson, if possible, and accordingly employed a number of detectives to hunt him up, which resulted in his recapture yesterday, as already stated.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Frome Losee, a native of New Jersey, aged thirty-five years, who was killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Bordentown, on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased, it appears, was a brakeman on the the above road, and it was while he was acting in that capacity that he met his death.

FATAL CASUALTY AT THE NAVY YARD.—Information was received at the Coroners' Office yesterday afternoon to the effect that one of the sailors on board the receiving ship North Carolina, named Wallace, had fallen from aloft, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest upon the body.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was also held by Coroner Jackman upon the body of Nathan H. Smith, a native of New Haven, aged twenty years, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while out hunting. The accident occurred in Goodalocke county, Texas, on the 18th of January last, where deceased was then residing. The body was forwarded to this city for interment, and arrived at the residence of the father of the deceased, No. 33 West Twenty-seventh street, yesterday.

FAST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Governor and Council have appointed Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State.

The New Tariff Bill.

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The deep interest felt among the manufacturing and commercial classes of our citizens in view of the passage of the bill reconstructing the tariff induces us to turn backwards to the inception of our general government, and run rapidly over the intervening periods, taking a birdseye view of the changes which have taken place in this all important feature in the method devised by the fathers of the republic to sustain the finances of the nation. It will not escape the observation of any one familiar with the history of the government that the revenue resources at the first and at the present are widely different. The small and frugal population of the early days of the republic has swollen to the mass of more than thirty millions; commerce, then insignificant, has grown mighty in dimensions, and now its marine is coextensive with the rivers and seas of the whole globe, the richly laden argosies of the merchantman vexing all navigable waters; and manufactures, scarcely an item in the great account then opened with the inhabitants of the land, have come to be an overwhelming interest, to say nothing of agriculture and other pursuits of the people. Nothing, perhaps, has puzzled statesmen more than the adjustment of the tariff, so that it should hold in proper equipoise the interests of all classes of the community amidst the ever shifting and widening currents of popular opinions and governmental necessity.

There is nothing remarkable in the history of the times or in the circumstance connected with the passage of the earliest laws regulating the customs, and hence it may be well to pass without dwelling upon the Tariff act of 1790. We proceed, therefore, to the

TARIFF OF 1816.

In 1816 it became evident that a change in the tariff was needed, inasmuch as the state of the country was entirely different from what it had been for some years past. The war was ended, and with its close the necessity of exacting the duties which had been demanded during its continuance ceased. On the 1st of July, 1812, an act of Congress had been passed doubling the permanent duties previously imposed on goods imported into the United States, and an addition of ten per cent had been made to the double duties on goods imported in vessels not of the United States. Vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign Powers, entering the United States, had been charged with an additional tonnage duty of $1 50 per ton. The enforcement of this act had been limited to a period of one year after the conclusion of peace with Great Britain. It will be seen from these facts that a revision of the existing tariff had become necessary.

Mr. Dallas, at this time Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, in which he proposed the new tariff, thus speaks of the act of 1790:—"Notwithstanding the various alterations to which it has been subjected during the period of American neutrality, it has not been left in a state adapted to the present epoch. The peace of Europe will give a new course and character to the commerce of the world, and the condition of the United States is changed in population, wealth, employment of labor and capital, in demand for luxuries and necessaries, and in native resources to supply. These considerations forcibly recommend the revision and reform now contemplated." The objects he had in view in drawing up this bill of 1816 were:—

1. The object of raising by duties on imports and tonnage the proportion of public revenues which must be drawn from that source.

2. The object of reconciling the various national interests which arise from the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade and navigation.

3. The object of rendering the collection of the duties convenient, equal and certain.

His attention was drawn to the necessity of protection as well as an increase of revenue, believing that there exist few governments which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures a chief object of public policy. The United States so thought, and in the earlier acts relating to the collection of revenue we find that protection to home manufactures had been considered, if not the substantive, the incident.

The more general principles of the system which Mr. Dallas recommended were:—

1. Articles intended as a source of revenue should never be so heavily charged with duties as to prevent importation or to much diminish it.

2. Articles should never be so heavily charged with duties as to create a temptation to smuggle.

3. Articles of great size and weight, of comparatively small value, are difficult to be smuggled, and other things being equal they may be charged with higher duties.

4. Articles of small size and great value are easily smuggled, and must be charged with low duties to destroy the otherwise fatal temptation to evade the law.

5. Articles imported to a great amount should rather be charged with specific duties upon weights and measures in order to guard against evasion and fraud, than with ad valorem duties on their value.

It may be here stated that great difficulty has always been experienced in carrying this last rule into practice.

The result of the Tariff bill of 1816 was as follows:—

1. The rate of duties ad valorem were changed in numbers from three to eight. The amount of rates of duty ad valorem was changed from 12½, 15 and 20 per cent to 7½, 15, 20, 22, 25, 30, 33⅓ and 35.

2. The rates of specific duties were generally increased in amount of the permanent single rates, averaging, with the increase of the rates of duty ad valorem, an aggregate of about 42 per cent on aggregate products of the customs.

The subject of the tariff from this time forward seemed to be brought before the people periodically every four years, and now began to take its rank as one of the great political questions of the times. It will be seen, further on, what influence it exerted on party politics in after years.

In accordance with this rule of agitating the subject, it was brought up in 1820, when a revision was proposed. This, however, only passed the House, receiving its quietus in the Senate.

TARIFF OF 1824.

The Congress of of 1823 and 1824 consumed much of its time in discussing the question of a new tariff, this being the most important one before it. The act which was before Congress this session derived much of its importance from the fact that the whole theory of the preceding tariff bills was changed by it. With them the object was merely to raise revenue; with this there was a double object—namely, to raise revenue and to afford protection to domestic products. It also derived importance from the fact that the two great statesmen of our country were at that time in active political life, and arrayed on opposite sides of the question.

Mr. Clay was the leader of the proposed bill, and Mr. Webster its strongest opponent. Mr. Clay gave as his reasons for supporting the measure the fact that the country was then in a deplorable state; the people were out of employment; there was no market for the products of the land, and property of all kinds was fearfully depreciated. The following is an extract from a speech delivered by him to the House of Representatives on the subject:—"In casting our eyes around us, the most prominent circumstance which fixes our attention and challenges our deepest regret is the general distress which pervades the whole country. It is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestable character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive unthreshed crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the numerous bankruptcies; by a universal complaint of the want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor; by the ravenous pursuit after public situations, not for the sake of their honors and the performance of their public duties, but as a means of private subsistence; by the reluctant resort to the perilous use of paper money; by the intervention of legislation in the delicate relation between debtor and creditor; and, above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of the property of the nation, which has on an average sunk not less than about fifty per centum within a few years. This distress pervades every part of the Union, every class of society; all feel it, though it may be felt at different places in different degrees. It is like the atmosphere which surrounds us; all must inhale it, and none escape from it." To the speech, of which the above is an extract, Mr. Webster replied, denying that the distress of which Clay had spoken, and on which he laid so much stress, was universal. He considered New England exempt from it; and where it did exist it had its birth, not in the preceding tariff, but in the expansion and collapse of the paper money system. He showed that a similar depression in property had taken place in Great Britain at a time when the Bank of England had been in suspension for twenty-five years. Property had there decreased in value almost as much as it now had in the United States. Moreover, he was totally opposed to granting more protection to manufacturers than they already enjoyed, believing that it would do no good; that it would not abate the prevalent distress.

After a full and free discussion of the subject for two months and a half, in which Clay and Webster were each aided by the speeches of many able men, the bill passed the House by a majority of five votes. It then went to the Senate, where it also had strong admirers and as strong opponents. The first motion relating to it was to refer to the Committee of Finance a motion hostile to the bill. This was decided in the negative by a close vote, the ayes being 22 to nays 23. It was, thereupon, referred to the Committee on Manufactures, by whom it was returned as it stood, with no proposed amendments. Some, however, were made when the bill was brought up in the Senate, and with these it passed by a vote of 25 to 21. The measure was supported by Adams and Jackson, but opposed by Crawford. It also received the support of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Kentucky.

It was opposed by all the cotton States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Massachusetts, the Southern States believing that they would be injured by it, and that one section would be enriched at the expense of the others. The bill, having passed both houses, received the approbation of President Monroe, and became the law of the land.

TARIFF OF 1828.

Four years had rolled around since the adoption of the last Tariff bill, and it became necessary, in the opinion of politicians, to revive the question to furnish capital in the ensuing Presidential canvass, just as in later years the negro question has been called up by party platforms and party speakers.

The measure of this year originated in a convention of manufacturers in Pennsylvania, a State which has always, more than any other, been exercised on this subject. It was first brought up to benefit particular interests, but to add strength to its advocates other interests were admitted until it became a question of general amendment and revision. It was one of the most important acts ever consummated by Congress, inasmuch as the nullification troubles which first threated to destroy our Union dated from this time. The state of the country had been completely changed since the colonies of Great Britain had become free and sovereign States, held together by the federal government. As colonies the South had been the richest and most flourishing part of the land; as States their wealth had decreased and that of the North increased in even greater proportion. Cities and towns had sprung up here, while there few had come into existence, and many had greatly decreased in population. Manufactories flourished in the North; none in the South.

This result the inhabitants of the South attributed to the tariff bills which had been enacted, claiming that the American system, which afforded protection, so called, was an act of oppression rather—an act which impoverished them to enrich other members of the confederacy.

About this time an entire change took place in the sentiments of some sections in relation to the question. New England had hitherto favored free trade, in this agreeing with the South; but now she crossed to the other side, alleging, that acting in accordance with the protective systems encouraged by the bills of 1816 and 1824, which had become the established policy of the government, they had adapted their industry to it, and consequently a change would prove ruinous to them. Accordingly, we now find Mr. Webster advocating the protective system which he had so strongly opposed a few years since.

The question now began to assume a sectional aspect. In the former years of the government it had been otherwise; then the South was ready to agree to protection, and ably advocated it through her greatest statesmen. She had favored as lately as 1816 a protective in preference to a revenue tariff. In 1816 the sections stood thus:—For protection, the Middle and Western States, opposed, New England and all the Southern States except Louisiana. After 1824 New England favored protection, leaving only the South opposed to it. Thus we see the question became sectional, leading to the troubles of 1832.

TARIFF OF 1832.

Future generations will look back on the struggles of 1832 and 1861 with great interest. In the former year the Southern States commenced a movement which, though for a time stopped by the President of the nation, was not crushed out. The inhabitants of South Carolina considered themselves aggrieved by the acts of Congress, and sought redress by nullification. The action of Jackson is well understood by every American, and it is only to be regretted that the blow then given to the movement was not a final one. But, as much as we deplore it, the fact remains, that the resisting or secession spirit was only checked, not subdued. Like the fire in the heart of the volcano, it had only slumbered to burst forth with brilliant light and destructive force in this year of our Lord 1861.

The session of Congress held in 1832 was one of the most stormy on record. The measures brought up for its consideration were among the greatest on which Congress has ever been called to decide. The most important among these were the renewal of the National Bank charter and the continuance of the protective system. These two great questions were brought up on the same day (the 9th of January), the latter being submitted by Henry Clay, who delivered a three days' speech on the subject. It would be interesting and instructive to quote from this speech, but our space prevents, and we forbear.

He referred to the speech from which we have already extracted, again showing in what a deplorable state the nation had been previous to the year 1824, but now it was as prosperous as it was then depressed—a fact which he ascribed to the working of the Tariff bill of that year. The great points of his speech were as follows:—

1. That the policy which we have been considering ought to continue to be regarded as the genuine American system.

2. That the free trade system which is proposed as its substitute, ought really to be considered as the British colonial system.

3. That the American system is beneficial to all parts of the Union, and absolutely necessary to much the larger portion.

4. That the price of the great staple, cotton, and of all our chief products of agriculture, has been sustained and upheld and a decline averted by the protective system.

5. That if the foreign demand for cotton has been at all diminished by the operation of that system, the diminution has been more than compensated in the additional demand at home.

6. That the constant tendency of the system, by creating competition among ourselves and between American and European industry, reciprocally acting upon each other, is to reduce the prices of manufacturing objects.

7. That in point of fact objects within the scope of the policy of protection have greatly fallen in price.

8. That if in a season of peace these benefits are experienced, in a season of war, when the foreign supply might be cut off, they would be much more extensively felt.

9. And, finally, that the substitution of the British colonial system for the American system, without benefitting any section of the Union, by subjecting us to foreign legislation, regulated by foreign interests, would lead to prostration of our manufactures, general impoverishment and ultimate ruin.

The bill passed, and precipitated the Southern revolution.

Mr. Hayne delivered a great speech on the crisis, in which he besought those having the power to stay the revolution then inaugurated, to act in a spirit of concession, and not force the South out of the Union by acts of aggression. He forcibly showed the seriousness of the feeling in his section, and appealed to all to restore harmony to the nation.

TARIFFS OF 1842 AND 1846.

The tariff of 1842, like those preceding it, was a protective tariff. Its high duties were rapidly substituting domestic articles and excluding foreign, consequently the revenue must decline. The result of protection, according to Robert J. Walker, must be the annihilation of the foreign import trade of the country, so far as regards protected products. With the exclusion or diminution of imports the exports must cease or be reduced, for foreign nations could not buy them. The bill of 1842 was upheld by the whig party, and gave no satisfaction to the South. Its excessive and prohibitory duties had a tendency to annihilate imports and revenue, and produce a reaction fatal to the protective policy.

The first attempt at its revision was made in 1844, at the first session of the Twenty-eighth Congress. A bill relating to it was reported by Gen. McKay, of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and discussed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It was reported back to the House, and there laid on the table. On the 14th day of April, 1846, the new Tariff bill was reported to the House. It was a democratic measure, and was consequently opposed by the whigs. It passed the House by a majority of 19.

One of the most important questions arising at the time was whether a tax should be levied on tea and coffee. This was strongly and consistently opposed by Long John Wentworth, who has figured for many years in the politics of Illinois. In December, 1846, Robt. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended a tax of twenty-five per cent on tea and coffee. He said:—"It is important at all times, as shown by uniform experience, but especially in a period of war, to keep a balance of at least four millions of dollars in the treasury, in order to supply the mint and branch mints with bullion for coinage and foreign coin for recoinage, as also to be enabled at all times to pay the public creditors at every point, both in and out of the country, with punctuality and despatch. As one of the means of augmenting the revenue, it is proposed that Congress shall authorize a duty of twenty-five per cent on tea and coffee." The recommendation was of no avail, however, as the tax was not levied.

The tariff question exerted a great influence on the election of 1844, and it was the opinion of Wentworth that if Clay had been in favor of free tea and coffee, and Polk against it, the election would have resulted in favor of Clay.

The objection of the whig party to the bill of 1846 was that it changed the principle on which duties had been collected from the first year of the government to that time. Duties had been laid on articles imported, and not on the invoice price or cost at the place of export. This mode of levying duties rendered the revenue more uniform than any other, and its collection certain. They claimed that under the ad valorem system there existed no uniformity. They also urged that under the law of 1846 the duties laid on the value of goods would be more difficult of collection; that the amount collected would depend in great measure on the veracity of importers; that by false invoices they would be enabled to pay duty on a sum smaller than the actual value of the goods. The system had no existence in any country but our own. The whigs, in fact, always favored the protective in preference to the revenue system, believing that the great aim of every government should be to protect, as far as it could, the labor of those who bear its burdens. This they thought was the secret of the success of European nations. The operation of the new bill, they reasoned, will be to oppress and destroy the labor of our people and give to foreign manufacturers and merchants the control of the American markets.

THE MORRILL BILL.

We now come to the bill which Mr. Morrill has submitted to the House. It would seem as though a representative, at this late day, might profit by the history of the various bills which have heretofore been passed, and, avoiding their defects, form one which would benefit our country. But it appears that he who undertakes this important measure has not done so, judging from his most stupid and mischievous bill. We have not space to point out its defects in detail in this article, but will close our remarks in reference to it by saying that we regard it as a very extensive measure, one which New York must oppose with all its power, if it desire to retain its position as the commercial centre of the globe.

These views and observations, though rapidly and desultorily taken, teach us that the problem of government is not yet fully solved; that the regulation of the customs, the adoption of a just and equal tariff, and the exercise of wisdom in the Treasury Department or branch of the government, are attended with great difficulties, and never fail to try the patience and skill of our ablest statesmen. Administration brings to trial not only men, but measures; and in nothing do we see so much need of ability and soundness of mind as in the ways and means of sustaining a government so complex and peculiar as ours.

Surrogate's Office.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

Will of Mrs. Blankman.—This case was on yesterday. Mr. Clarke, President of the People's Insurance Company, was the first witness examined. He testified to having seen Mrs. Blankman write J. Augusta Bennet, but had never seen her write the word Jane or Blankman. His opinion was, that the signature to the will did not exactly correspond to the signature J. Augusta Bennet, which he had seen the testatrix write.

Mr. Winnie, formerly a salesman in Tracy, Irwin & Co.'s establishment, testified that he had seen Maillard write, but not within six years, and that he would not doubt the genuineness of his signature to the will, only for the words, "Park place, New York."

W. H. Gardner testified that he had never seen Maillard write, but that he had received letters from him, for orders of clothing, and that the letter N in the signature to the will was not like Maillard's usual N, and from this he did not think the signature was his.

The proponent's counsel expressed his desire that the case should go on, because some parties on the other side had been writing libellous articles against his client, which he desires to prove false. The contestant's counsel denied the authorship of the articles in question. The case was adjourned till Friday, at the request of contestant's counsel.

Personal Intelligence.

General Paez, late Minister Plenipotentiary to this country from the Venezuelan government, took his departure yesterday morning from this city for home. A number of his friends assembled at his late residence, No. 50½ West Twenty-eighth street, at an early hour in the morning, to pay their parting respects to the distinguished diplomat, and, after the ceremony of leave-taking had been gone through with, General Paez, at ten o'clock, accompanied by his son, Mr. Ramon Paez, set out for Philadelphia, where he is to take passage in the bark Joseph Maxwell for Laguayra, a seaport of his native land. During his stay amongst us General Paez won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and he carries with him their best wishes for a safe voyage home.

T. G. Wood and Mr. Mitchell, of H. B. M. Seventeenth regiment, Quebec; Lieut. Porter of the United States Army, and Ives G. Bates, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Homer Ramsdell and family, of Newburg; Capt. Gorgas and Lieut. McCook, of the United States Army; T. W. Evans and R. C. Gardner, of Nashville, Tenn., and A. G. Goodwin, of South Carolina, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. H. King, of Albany; W. L. Blanchard, of South Carolina; Mrs. W. S. Wilson, of New Haven; H. Bancroft and wife, Quaker Hill; F. Van Rensselaer, of Greenbush; E. E. Barnum, of Connecticut, and T. B. Read, of Ohio, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Dr. Bicknell, of Philadelphia; S. B. Clark, of California; E. Bates, of Charleston, S. C.; W. B. Mills, of Albany; W. S. Smith, of London, C. W.; D. McDonald, of Canada, and C. Wilson, of Alabama, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Z. Barnum, President of the American Telegraph Company; F. C. Humphrey, of the United States Army; H. G. Otis, of Boston; T. W. Morton, of Kentucky; T. S. Faxton, of Utica; B. Guyon, of Switzerland; E. W. Moore, of Virginia; S. Meyers, A. F. Webb and G. S. Palmer, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. J. E. Adshead, H. B. M. Consul at St. Paul; J. M. Livingston, of Camp Floyd, Utah; W. M. Mayo, of Illinois; J. H. Clote, of St. Joseph; H. S. McCollum, of Syracuse; S. B. Johnson, of Oswego; Tom Gale, of Memphis; M. L. Vanderwood, of St. Louis; I. Wilson, of Iowa; N. N. Lincoln, of Savannah; Mark Sheldon, of California; G. W. Talbot, of Boston, and T. C. Rowland, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Armstrong, Commodore Hazard and Lieutenant J. H. Lawrence, of the United States Navy; Hon. T. J. York, of New Jersey; Mrs. G. G. Myers, of Albany; C. E. Robinson, of Savannah; J. T. Ames and family, of Chicopee; Mr. Francis and wife, of Illinois; A. J. Lake, of St. Louis; W. H. Tunnall, of Virginia; P. S. Justice, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Bancroft, Richards, Osborn and Stone, of Ohio; J. W. Edwards, of Kentucky; J. H. Borum, of Tennessee; T. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and S. B. Nicoll and daughter, of Shelter Island, are stopping at the Astor House.

John Mullan, U. S. A.; Hon. John A. Stewart, Md.; Judge Harris, of New York, Senator elect in place of Senator Seward; Hon. H. E. Davis, of New York; Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, are in Washington.

Americans registered at Messrs. Lherbette, Kane & Co.'s, Paris, February 21, 1861:—A. Bingham, O. H. Hillman and lady, Miss E. Z. Ince, A. D. Cochran, New York; A. Denny, New Orleans; W. Gale and family, New York; W. L. Farnsworth, Boston; J. W. Bartelett, T. Vestris, New York; Horatio Alger, Jr., G. Alger Sears, Boston; Claude Gibson, Louisiana; C. F. Spang and family, Pittsburg.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States store bark Release, Lieutenant Commanding J. M. Fralley, arrived at this port yesterday, in thirty-nine days from Gibraltar. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding, James Madison Fralley; Lieutenants, Joseph M. Bradford, Samuel L. Breese; Master, Byron Nelson; Captain's Clerk, Thomas Hart, Jr.; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. P. Blagrove.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSON MAY adopt a very fine, healthy and beautiful female baby, seven months old, of respectable American parents. Address G. A., box 140 Herald office.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSON WISHING to adopt a very fine, healthy Boy, eleven months old, of respectable parentage, (father dead) may call or address Mrs. CORNELL, 182 East Thirty-sixth street.

ELIZABETH McELROY IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT No. 10 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE, HEALTHY AMERICAN Boy, sixteen months old. The reason the mother has for wishing it adopted, is that she cannot support herself and the child, not having work enough to do so. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 2, to Mrs. Hudson, 33 avenue C.

FOR ADOPTION—A FEMALE CHILD, THREE WEEKS old. Its parents, who are American, desire to give it to persons of respectability. Apply at No. 217 Wooster street.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ARTHUR BRADLEY, late of Claycross, Derbyshire, he is earnestly requested to write home, or to his wife. He will also find an uncle in the town of Rushford, Fox river, Delhi, Wisconsin Territory, United States.

TO ABOUS.—YOU WILL FIND A LETTER IN THE New York General Post office.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO ADOPT A BEAUTIFUL boy, three years old. Address, for three days, Mrs. B. Henreco, Broadway Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Hoboken City Bank, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, by the dispensation of an all wise Providence we are called upon to mourn the death of J. Dunn Littell, Esq., a director of this bank, and one of the originators of the institution, who since its formation has been its attorney and counsellor; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the directors and officers of this bank, realize that in his death we have sustained the loss of an active friend of the institution, whose energy, integrity and judicious counsels have contributed much to its prosperity.

Resolved, That, as a fellow citizen who was foremost in every act of public good, and whose private virtues had endeared him to all with whom he associated, we sincerely regret his early death.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the New York and Hoboken newspapers.

BENJ. S. TAYLOR, President.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSTON, Cashier.

LETTERS FOR EUROPE, PER STEAMSHIP JURA, will be received at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 28th instant.
E. CUNARD.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE HIBERNIAN UNIVERSAL Benevolent Society will be held at 42 Prince street, on Thursday evening, February 28, at 7 o'clock, on business of importance. By order of the President.
JAMES BRADY, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON. We are officially advised that all goods actually shipped by our steamers previous to the first day of March will be admitted free of duty. The MARION is now ready to receive freight.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NOTICE TO THE MINSTREL PROFESSION.—ALL members of this vocation are hereby notified that the first regular monthly meeting of the Minstrel Fund Association will take place at Florence's Hotel, 400 Broadway, on Friday afternoon, March 1, 1861, at 1 o'clock precisely. Applications for membership will be received and certificates granted to eligible parties on payment of initiation fee.
CHAS. WHITE, President.
JOHN SIVORI, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the city and county of New York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All taxpayers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of taxpayers:—

Section 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the grounds of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city. (Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.)

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE New York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on Tuesday, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the agents of the company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and personal property of every description, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AT 566 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRINCE STREET, room No. 8, up stairs, money advanced from $1 to $50,000 on Diamonds, Watches, Dry Goods, Segars, and every description of Merchandise. All transactions will be confidential.
BAUMGARTEN & CO.

AT 11 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN TO any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., by the well known and old established ISAACS, broker and commission merchant, 11 Chambers street. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturday.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, No. 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AT 66 CEDAR STREET.—HENRY HYMAN, DIAMOND broker. Cash advanced on Diamonds, set or unset; Watches, Watch Movements, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Segars, &c., or bought for cash. Opposite the Post office, room No. 1, up stairs, 66 Cedar street.